Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 288 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
24th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
5th December ..	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Taian Maru.	Y. Kobayashi..	3135	24th Nov. 1918.	5th Dec. 1918.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	18th Dec. 1918.	28th Dec. 1918.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Burma-Maru	S. Imai	23rdNov.	7th Dec.	Japan
Sumatra-aru.	H. Uyeda	22nd „	7th „	„
Kasado-aru.	N. Yanagi	14th „	10th „	..
Shokwa-Maru.	N. Wakatake	28th „	13th „	Italy
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th „	Marseilles

For freight apply to M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,98,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS
REMARKABLE CURE.

Writes 17th October:—

"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."

THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.

Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.

Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.

200 CURES.

Note address:—

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RLY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 5th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of parcels of brassware, jewellery, shoes, caps, haberdashery, hosiery, sarees, gramphone records, glass globes, brass wire, bangles, copper rings, photographic accessories and chemicals, medical books, scented oils, medicines, cases of empty bottles, cinema films, velvet, asafoetida, corned beef, tea casks of oil, empty cask, combs long cloth, turmeric, rice old clothing, homœopathic medicines, buttons, megaphones, leather one parcel spoons, cases of locks, Michelin tubes, overcoats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE SUSI OF THE SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Nensi Madhavji and—

On account and at the risk of Seth Jagjiwan Naranji of Dharamraj Gully:—

1 bale 150 pieces Susi of the Sassoon Mills No. 24.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Kantilal Dullabhdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Ravji (son of Ravji Chatrabhuj):—

6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 2825. 6 lbs.
6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3025. 7 lbs.
6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3425. 8½ lbs.
3 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3825. 9½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS, 1 BALE COLOURED CHADARS AND 2 BALES CHECKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Joharsing Dolatram and Co and on account and at the risk of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram:—

3 bales Grey Shirtings of the Mathuradas Mills No. 3425.
2 bales Grey Shirtings of the Shapurji Mills No. 10400.
1 bale Coloured Chadars of the Morarji Mills No. 4705].
2 bales Checks of the Jam Mills No. 675].

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES COLOURED JUBILEE AND 1 PACKAGE CHECKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Pranjivandas Juthabhoy and on account and at the risk of Parsi Dorabji Warden & Co. of Bhajia Gully:—

P. G. 1097 G. Co.—2 packages each 20 pieces Coloured Jubilee, double width.
C. B. 60475.—1 package washing Checks, bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 PACKAGES ENGLISH MADE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3.45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Tucker Tulsidas Ramdas and on account and at the risk of Sha Vadilal Purshottam.

2 packages each 200 pairs English-made grey dhotees No. 1344 or others.
4 packages each 200 pairs English-made grey dhotees No. 36999 or other.
7 packages each 200 pairs English-made wh. dhotees No. Bholiian or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES POPLINS OF KAHN KAHN'S OFFICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Jamshanker Jethalal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgager Bhut Nagardas Luxminarayan,

2 cases poplins of Kahn Kahn's Office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th December, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 346 PACKAGES DHOTIES, 101 BALES STRIPED TWILLS AND 244 BALES SUSI, ALL OF MATHURADAS MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bansidhar Gopaldas:—

105 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2699, each of 200 pairs.
129 bales Dhoties, Naksai, Mathuradas Mill No. 99999, each of 200 pairs.
21 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 999, each of 300 pairs.
48 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 19681, each of 200 pairs.
43 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 19681, each of 200 pairs.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4799, each of 60 pieces.
32 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2123, each of 60 pieces.
25 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2122, each of 60 pieces.
22 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2157, each of 60 pieces.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2156, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4599, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2158, each of 60 pieces.
91 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2178, each of 60 pieces.
78 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2177, each of 60 pieces.
68 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2181, each of 60 pieces.
6 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2134, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2163, each of 60 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th December, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 93 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Mr. Lalloobhoy Nathuchand and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Ahmed Isfahany.

15 chests each 95 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 769.
15 chests each 95 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 784.
10 chests each 85 and 90 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 765.
13 chests each 98 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 767.
16 chests each 110 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 768.
24 chests each 100 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 7306.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1918 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the residence of the late Rev. T. A. Savage, at Cathedral High School, behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw his household furniture consisting of drawing suites, round tables, cabinets, book cases, teapoys, dining table dining chairs, side board, dumbwaiter, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, cloth presses, dressing and washing tables, carpet, glassware, crockery, platedware, pictures and table and wall ornaments.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Dec., 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Come sharp.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS for Shorthand Typewriting and Accountancy. Service Guaranteed. Last date of N. U. T. Examination's enrolment on 7th December, 1918. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 3422

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED by two experienced Accounts and Correspondence Clerks, during morning or evening hours. Good reference. Apply to Box No. 1206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3343

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, with copies of Testimonials. 3402

WANTED—SORTERS for our packing department. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3395

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An UNDER-GRADUATE, expert in English and Marathi correspondence. See personally RATTI LAL KHIMJEE, Abdulrehman Street, Chhotalal Zaveridas Makhmalwala's Mala. 3405

WANTED—A first class ACCOUNTANT for a large limited liability Company. Apply stating salary expected, also age and qualifications to Box No. 1212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED for Bombay Office used to Iron and Steel work, also Building and Survey Plans. State age, experience and wages required. Apply Box No. 1222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3407

REQUIRED a few DRIVERS on permanent list. Leave and Provident Fund, etc., according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply with testimonials to LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, G. P. State Railway, Jetalsar, KATHIAWAR. 3421

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC, and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Overseas. Also Rs. 500 security paying AGENTS and TREASURERS. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3368

WANTED—GENERAL CLERKS for our receiving and delivery office. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3394

WANTED for Burma, one CIVIL ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in Railway Construction, salary Rs. 600, Two Indian MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN on Rs. 150 each and Two Indian METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS on Rs. 200 each. Apply Box No. 1226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3415

WANTED—Experienced and distinguished PROFESSORS of English History and Logic, Economics, Persian and Sanskrit and also a well-qualified man to teach commerce for the D.A.V. College Cawnpore. Pay according to qualifications. The applications must reach the undersigned by the end of December, 1918. ANAND SWARUP RAI BAHADUR, Secretary, D.A.V. College Society. 3365

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—L. M. S. for Charitable Dispensary. Apply RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 3418

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, any nationality. Apply in person, to Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 3408

LADY CLERKS wanted immediately for Bombay, good handwriting essential. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p.m. Apply NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU, Bombay. 3409

WANTED AT ONCE—A smart young LADY for a Perfumery Dept., one acquainted with the line preferred. Apply MANAGER, CASH CHEMISTS. 3412

WANTED—A qualified and experienced MIDWIFE to confine a lady in February, 1919. Apply Box No. 1223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED—CANVASSERS. Apply to BRISKO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, c/o Vanmalidas, 12, Bunglow Charni Road Junction. 3419

WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM for Office in Fort, can pay about Rs. 30 to 35. Apply MAHIPATRAM RAVAL, 13, Bank Street, Fort. 3389

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on contract for a year. Apply for particulars Messrs R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bunglow, Sandhurst Road. 3323

WANTED TO SELL—A profitable and going FLOURISHING CONCERN on one of the conspicuous roads in Bombay. The proprietor on account other engagements can't attend to it. Peoples wishing to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs 40,000 need apply Box No. 1210, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3375

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LAND near Kurla Station with road frontage, 4,100 square yards. Apply Box No. 1224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3411

FOR SALE—One SELF-ACTING ROPE FEED CIRCULAR SAW BENCH 8 ft. by 3 ft. with a Saw of 4 ft. Diameter, quite new. Apply to D. L. SASTRY & Co., Engineers, Madras. 3337

FOR SALE—English make rubber tyre Bicycle Wheels LANDAULETTE and a pair of HORSES. For further particulars apply in writing to Mr. J. V. PAISLEY, "Sea View," Colaba, Bombay. 3307

FOR SALE—RUSTON OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., complete with tanks and fittings; one HORNSBY 7½ B.H.P.; one BERLI 8 B.H.P. See SURJEE KHERAJ, Engineer, near Noorbaugh, Mazagon. Tel. No. 3822. 3361

FOR SALE—The red clay for gardens, back stones for buildings, and the small stones and pieces of the stones. Write DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, c/o Little & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort. 3359

FOR SALE—At Kandivli (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) 6 acres of LAND with 2 stables for 52 animals, godown, deep-water well with pump and pipe connections, etc., and 35 grafted mango-trees. Please write to A. P. LEWIS, Sitaram Buildings, near Market. 3374

A JUMBLE SALE will be held at St. Joseph's Home, Reynold's Road, Agripada, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th and SATURDAY, the 7th of this month from 9 a.m. —6 p.m. (S.T.) Good cheap clothes suitable for grown up people and children are for sale

TO BE LET.

VERSOWA—TO LET from 1st December, a large bungalow, situate on foreshore abutting on public road. Apply sharp Box No. 1225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3414

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANT ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3,
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FINAL DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 210 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 105 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. & 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 14th instant.

Dividend warrants will be duly posted to hareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3142

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1918—19.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 18 days, commencing on Tuesday, 17th December, 1918.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 13 DAYS, AND BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 Days' Racing.

Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ... Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.

Members of the Turf Club and Ladies with badges will receive tickets. Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive a book containing coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be obtained on application to:—

The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0
Lady	2 0

Bombay Races.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0

Bombay Races.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 20th November, 1918. 3376

NOTICE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the participating Policy-Holders, the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders and the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders which were to be held on SATURDAY, the 30th of November, 1918, have been postponed and will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1918, at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), respectively at the registered office of the above Company at Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.

By Order.
J. M. CORDEIRO,
3424 Office Manager.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having good knowledge of brass and Iron Foundries, for a newly started up-country Foundry. Free quarters provided. Apply stating least salary expected, with copies of Testimonials to
Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI & Co.
Export and Import Merchants.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORARJI GOCULDAS DEVJI has contracted to sell to our client the properties hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest in, to, upon or in respect of the said properties or any part or parts thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality and also to the undersigned at their office, situate at No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims, if any, which will in that event be deemed to have been waived.

THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground Rent Tenure with the dwelling house standing thereon situate within the Fort of Bombay in Borah Street, (Holi Chakla or King's Lane) in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 335 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2307, Street Nos. 306 and 1 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 5562, Old Survey Nos. 830 to 840 and New Survey No. 8838 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Soonder Harry Cursondas, on or towards the South by a public passage or Lane called the King Lane, on or towards the East by Borah Street and on or towards the West by a small passage and stable of Nemichand Amichand.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or ground of quit and ground Rent Tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in King Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2592, Street Nos. 3-5 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 5567, Old Survey No. 1169 and New Survey No. 8837 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Lumboo, on or towards the South by the King Lane, on or towards the East by the properties of Devji Gangadhar, Soonder Hurry Cursondas and Jaitha Hurry Cursondas and on or towards the West by a passage and the property of Manokji Nusserwanji.

Dated this 4th day of December 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3423

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI GANI HAJI USMAN has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land at Chinchwad in Sub-district Haveli Talooka Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, registered under Survey No. 197, containing by admeasurement three acres and thirty-two and a half gunthas or thereabouts the Government Tax in respect whereof rupees eight annas two and pies three and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the land of Morubin Sayaji Gawad and others, on the North by the Bombay Road and on the South by the road and beyond it by the ground of Haji Miyaji Lochar together with the buildings huts and building materials, trees of different kind and shrubs and wells water passages drains canals and all other erections and appurtenances thereto.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
3427 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs TULSIDAS KHIMJI and MADHOWDAS MORARJI, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of SAKERBAI, widow of Tulsidas Morarji have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 585 and 608, New Nos. 6246 and 6247, Old Survey Nos. 961 and 962 and New Survey Nos. 2242 and 2243, together with the buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B No. 1701, and Street Nos. 18, 22, 33, 35, which said premises are situate at Vadni Gadi or Darianthan Road and on the West side of Darianthan Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Darianthan Road, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Doongree D'Souza Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Soonda Deevani but now of Tulsidas Tejpal.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
3426 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMRAO KESHAVRAO MANKER, late of Bombay, Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the Star Eagle and British Dominions Insurance Company residing at Newwady, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

WAMAN KESHAVRAO MANKER, of Bombay, Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, the brother of the deceased, a pleader, residing at Newwady, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 29th day of November, 1918.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
3416 Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANU SURYAJI MAHATME, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Manufacturer, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BAI SUNDRABAI, widow of Suryaji Sadashiv Mahatme, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the mother of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of November, 1918.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. ARDESHIR PESTONJI CAMA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the same will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land consisting of four plots situate at the village of Virla Parla in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 6,161 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property called Suntoke Lodge, on or towards the South by the lands of Doming Francis Kiryat and Hirabai Burjorji Vatchhaghandy, on or towards the East by the lands of Reverend J. Soares, Maria Mingal Misquit and a Marwadi, and on or towards the West by the public road called Ghorebunder Road.

The Survey Nos. Pote Nos. and the area of the different plots are as follows:—

PLOT NO. 1.
Survey Nos. 186 and 187, Pote Nos 9, 21, 1, 2. Area 37 gunthas.

PLOT NO. 2.
Survey No. 186, Pote No. 11, Area 9 gunthas.

PLOT NO. 3.
Survey No. 186, Pote No. 10, Area 4½ gunthas.

PLOT NO. 4.
Survey Nos. 185 and 186. Pote Nos. 10, 4, 5, 7, Area 94 sq. yards.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
3413 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bedroom furniture such as cane sofa, writing table, pictures, glass door book case, valuable books, bead door chicks, plated-ware, rich glass and crockeryware, cruet stands, pickle stand, rich white dinner and breakfast set, dining table, dining chairs, teapoys, meatsafe, dinner wagon, sideboard with mirror back, iron single cot with mattress, panel door almyrah, dressing table, clothes basket, a lot of aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of L. E. Walsh, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Owing to the huge demand for seats at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
there will be a special
FAREWELL CONCERT
by the
WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO
CHERNIAVSKYS
Sunday Dec. 8th at 9-30 p.m.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE COLOUR DRAMA
"A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS"
A sensational episode of modern warfare
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
LONESOME LUKE
in
"WE NEVER SLEEP"
Comedy in 2 Acts.

NOTICE.—Owing to some alterations our Balcony will be closed from Monday the 2nd Dec. to Friday the 6th. New tip-up chairs, tiled flooring and many other improvements will be effected.

Next week
PEARL WHITE
in
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE—Every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday 3-30 p.m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

NOTICE.
Two Rows of the Reserved Class will be specially kept for our Balcony Patrons.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
To-day Thursday 5th Dec. at 9-30
NOTICE.
The Management beg to announce that owing to the temporary indisposition of one of the principal members "CARMINETTA" will not be played this evening, but the Company will appear in a complete Vaudeville programme on the stage.
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME
Friday 6th Dec. at 9-30
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
Saturday 7th December at 9-30
YES UNCLE
Sunday 8th Dec. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
New Pathe play
"THE DEVIL'S SONATA"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
3 NEW EPISODES 3
OF UNIVERSAL'S TRUMP SERIAL
THE RED ACE
starring
Marie Walcamp
Episodes 9-10-11
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents to-day and during the week
FURTHER NEW PARTS—(Ep. 9-10-11)
The popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

COMING!
THE
HOUSE OF HATE
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
IMPERIAL
December 7th.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Agent for India—
BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No 4.
A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.
For prices and particulars apply to
DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.
Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY No 2

Do you wear **LEMONJIAN'S**
own make **JEWELLERY**
EVERY PIECE WORTH ITS VALUE,
J. LEMONJIAN & CO.
EUROPEAN Jewellers.
36, 44, 97, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. ONLY.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

THE LATEST AMERICAN MAX LINDER COMEDY

"MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"

Max Linder Latest Knockabout Farce and

AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT & SATURDAY 8th Dec. at 9-30.

RETURN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO

LEO—JAN—MICHEL

(VIOLINIST) (PIANIST) (CELLIST)



CHERNIARSKY TRIO

Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

CHERNIAVSKY TRIO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TREMENDOUS RECEPTION OF THE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

BY GENERAL REQUEST

"IL TROVATORE" (EXCERPTS)

and

"TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE"

Comprising

LATEST RAGS! DELIGHTFUL DANCING! REFINED COMEDY! EXCELLENT SINGING! ROUSING CHORUSES! MELODIOUS ENSEMBLES!

Combine to Make

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 SPECIAL MATINEE

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. only

A SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.

BERNARD DUDLEY AND MARIE BLANCHE

in A 5-Reel Harma Photoplay:

"THE GREAT IMPOSTOR"

An adventurous and exciting drama adapted for the Cinema from the story of the same title by REUBEN GILMER.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	...
,, ,, Imports	...
Mid. Americans Spot	21.74
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	27.69
New York 11 a.m. (As known at closing time)	New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-day.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contractors.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.14
Dec.	20.14
Jan.	19.68
Feb.	18.20
Mar.	17.48

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.14
Dec.	19.07
Jan.	18.88
Feb.	18.14
Mar.	17.34

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	27.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.43
,, ,, Fully Good	15.18
,, ,, Fine	15.68
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.22
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.57
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.07
,, Broach Good	16.13
,, ,, Fully Good	16.42
,, ,, Fine	16.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, to Continent	...
Futures at New York Jan.	27.28
,, ,, Mar.	26.59
,, ,, May	26.05

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-morrow.

Spot Cotton at New York	29.75
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.75
,, ,, Mar.	26.13
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.59
Silver Commercial Bars	10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 4.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 516 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 514, but from this point there was a gradual advance to Rs. 529/30. Slight fluctuations of a rupee or two followed the tone being steady for some time. At about 4 p.m. the price advanced to Rs. 535/36 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 534. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 530, advanced to Rs. 535 and closed as under.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand, but prices are still irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	533
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,,	400
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,,	492

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 4TH DECEMBER 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	532
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	400
Fine M. G. Oomras	,,	502
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	,,	477

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Dec. 1918.

Cotton	11,567 bales.
Wheat	3,190 Qrtrs
Linseed	27,046 ,,
Rape, &c.,	4,932 ,,
Ghugelyseeds	4,604 ,,
Poppyseed	152 ,,
Groundnuts	3,838 ,,
Castorseed	4,480 ,,
Rice	43 108 ,,
Myrtabollams	863 ,,
Cottonseed	14,424 ,,
Mowrasseed	2,658 ,,
Gram	435 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Moong	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 4th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms	Railway Delivery.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-36	78 0 0	11 2 0
,, Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	11 0 0
,, Karachi Bangla	81 0 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, Thin	11 10 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 10 0	13 3 0
,, Gajar 75-25	...	...
,, Gajar 50-50	...	...
,, Black	82 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0	...
Groundnuts	80 0 0	...
Mowrasseed	6 12 0	...
Barley	46 0 0	...
Castorseed	58 0 0	12 0 0
Forward,		
Wheat April-May	9 4 0	
Linseed May	13 15 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 4th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Dawlds No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 4
Simplex No. 10	0 13 8
Edward No. 10	0 13 8
Light Houses No. 61	0 10 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4th, 1918.

	Market Rate.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	192½
American Dollars	378½
Hongkong ,, ,,	352½
Shanghai ,, ,,	351
Japan ,, ,,	153½
Singapore ,, ,,	158½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 4.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27.13-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan R. 150-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 143-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Paper 79.
4½ per cent Port Trust Long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 85.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 84.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 83.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market ruled very strong owing to bears covering their sales. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1850, Swan 505, Simplex 642-8, Shapurji 110, Pearl 471-8, New Greats 280, Madhowji 1830, Luxmi Cotton 1450, Kohinoor 1050, Currimbhoy 305, Kastoorchand 1020, Ind. Bleaching 150, Finlay 405, Fazulbhoy 627-8, Davids 550, Crescent 185, Colaba 1495, Century 355, Nagpur 2315, By. Cotton 540, By. Uniteds 767-8, By. Dyeing 1205, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 305, Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd 1250, Shivrajpur 33-8, Tata New Ord 75 p, Tata Old Defd 857-8, Tata New Defd 300, Alcocks 667-8, By. Burma 755, By. Tramway 432-8, By. Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro 1125.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1835, Swan 505, Simplex 642-8, Shapurji 110, Pearl 480, New Great 280, Madhowji 1830, Luxmi Cotton 1440, Kohinoor 1040, Currimbhoy 305, Kastoorchand 950, Ind. Bleaching 155, Finlay 402-8, Fazulbhoy 627-8, Davids 555, Crescent 185, Colaba 1480, Century 357-8, Nagpur 2315, By. Cotton 530, By. Dyeing 1200, Bundi 24, Ind. Cement 305, Katni Ord 305, Katni Defd 1225, Shivrajpur 34, Tata New Ord 85, Tata Old Defd 855, Tata New Defd 300, Alcocks 685, By. Burma 757-8, By. Tramway 435, By. Steam 310, Tata Hydro 1130.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Only a small business was reported to-day and there was very little inquiry for shares of any description. Jute mill shares were not in much request. The only feature of interest in this section of the market was a transaction of Barnagores reported at Rs. 126, Rs. 127. Coal shares were very dull with only a small turnover reported. The miscellaneous section was fairly well supported, prices being for most part unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgur 28-12, Borrea 39, Hapjan 16-8, Katras Jerria 123, Marine 16-8-8, Phularitand 15, Samla Ramnagar 1-4 premium, S. L. Samla Govindpur 1-4 prem. Sowardih 25-12.

Jute:—Alliance 46-10, Hooghly 78-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 515, Lawrence (ord) 448, Northbrook (ord) 48, Reliance (ord) 32-8.

Miscellaneous: Assam Saw Mills 25-10, Bengal Brass 26, Bengal Paper 78, Bengal Lead 15, Brittania Brass 11-1 Chemical industries 21-8, Indian Tanneries 74-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 52, Landing and Shipping 8-8, Orissa Cement 16-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-8 to Rs. 76-12 and small lots at Rs. 77 to Rs. 77-4.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th Nov. 1918:

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Nov. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	28,54,000	1,71,64,900
A.D.C. Rly	70,000	5,87 200
B.K. Rly	4,500	35 300
C.B. Rly	5,650	46,800
Total	27,34,150	1,78,04,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Nov. 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	22,13,685	1,73,16,1'2
A.D.C. Rly	65,187	5,01 014
B.K. Rly	2,208	23 991
C.B. Rly	4,974	41,708
Total	22,84,054	1,78,82,825
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P Rly	+4,40,315	—1 51,212
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C Rly	+5 813	+56 185
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,292	+11 304
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	+626	+5 092

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Nov. 1918	29,500	1,18 600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Nov. 1917	15,036	1,11,441
Increase or Decrease	+5,464	+7,159

Bhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Nov. 1918.	2,400	15,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Nov. 1917	1,408	11,295
Increase or Decrease	+992	+3,805

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora to Pahur.)

	Total for the week: Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Nov. 1918	1,500	10,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Nov. 1917	...	...
Increase or Decrease.	...	...

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER, 4TH.

S. S. Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon, Nov. 23.

S. S. Lighting—Grant—Burah—Nov. 17.

S.S. SINVU—Reid—Rangoon Nov. 23.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 4th December 1918.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Date of Sailing.
		PRINCES DOCK.		
B.	Tatan Maru	1849	Kobe	6-12-18.
C.	Dilwara	3460	China	N. F.
F.	Banca	3794	Rangoon	,,
K.	St. Geran	500	Not fixed.	,,
M.	Magdalena	2989	Do.	,,
N.	City of Chester	3521	Hull	,,
		HARBOUR WALL.		
	Netravali	699	Not fixed	N. F.
	Ponani	552	Not fixed	,,
	Oporto	460	,,	,,
	Sabarmati	523	,,	,,
	Mahsnadi	549	,,	,,
		VICTORIA DOCK.		
1	Palamcutta	2218	Not Fixed	N. F.
2	Unkai Maru No. 3	2083	Busrah	6-12-18.
4	Shokwo Maru	1904	Not fixed	N. F.
6	Kasado Maru	3726	Kobe	,,
7	Sumatra Maru.	4258	,,	9-12-18.
9	Burma Maru.	2823	Java	N. F.
10	War Bittern.	3150	Not fixed	,,
15	Layani	2627	P. Gulf	,,
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	,,
		ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
7	Clan Macvicar.	3621	Not fixed	15-12-18.
	IN THE STREAM.			
	Querimba	4937	Le Grand	—
	Lightning	2133	Grand	—
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.			
	H.T. Jehangir	5206	5-12-18.	—
	PRINCES DOCK.			
A.	H.T. Burrumbert	1561	N.F.	N.F.
G.	S.S. Linga	956	,,	,,
	VICTORIA DOCK.			
3	H. M. S. Northbrook	2972	N. F.	4-12-18.
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.			
1	H.T. Ekma	2356	N. F.	N. F.
3	,, Klaklang	1228	,,	,,
4	,, Foksang	1087	,,	,,
5	,, Sandakan	1111	,,	,,
6	,, Nawab	3322	,,	,,
7	S. S. Clan Macvicar	3621	,,	15-12-18.
8	,, Tandeda	2700	London	9-12-18.
10	HT. Hopsang	1349	N. F	N. F.
11	S.S. Kaveri	553	Marmagoa	4-12-18.
11	,, Courland.	760	,,	5-12-18.
12	H T. Syria	4216	N. F.	N. F.
13	H.T. Kwangsi	1226	,,	,,
13	,, Sisunan	736	,,	,,
15	,, Kajang	1266	,,	,,
17	,, Boulama	1625	,,	,,
18	H.S. Loyalty	3082	,,	,,
	OFF SIDE JETTY.			
	Tsinan	1400	N. F.	,,
	ALEX. DOCK HARBOUR WALL			
	O. S. Singu	1912	N. F.	N. F.
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.			
	H. T. Trevethoe	4248	N. F.	6-12-18.

S.S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. F. Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 23rd November, with a cargo of Rice.

S.S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. C. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Burah, which port she left on the 17th November, with a general cargo and passengers.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPROT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated 24th October, 1918, report as follows:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against its note issue continues steadily to augment. The increase this week, of £291,220 as compared with the last return, is the twenty-sixth reported in succession.

It is reported that a notice of new regulations governing the withdrawals of Gold Bars has been issued by the Superintendent of the New York Assay Office. The notice follows new regulations drafted by the Director of the Mint and provides that Gold Bars for use within the jurisdiction of the United States may be withdrawn only upon presentation of an industry priority certificate issued by the War Industrial Board. Bars intended for exportation may be withdrawn only upon presentation of an exportation licence issued by the Federal Reserve Board. In all other cases a special order of the Secretary to the Treasury is necessary. The withdrawal of Gold Bars against the deposit of Gold Bullion may continue unrestricted, not being affected by the order.

SILVER.

For a long time past, the tendency of the market has been described as good. A new factor has now to be taken into consideration, namely, the present cessation of Indian remittances, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the monsoon, but it is not likely to have an important effect upon the general need for silver.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation, Sept. 30th 13,438; Oct. 7th, 13,439; Oct. 15th, 13,470.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, Sept. 30th, 2,788; Oct. 7th 2,793; Oct. 15th, 2,821. (Within and without India.)

Gold coin and bullion in India, Sept. 30th, 2,038; Oct. 7th, 2,035; Oct. 15th, 2,037.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, Sept. 30th, 12; Oct. 7th, 12; Oct. 15th, 12.

No fresh news has been cabled as to the holding in Shanghai which, as reported in our last letter, consisted on the 12th instant of about 27,700,000 ounces in syces and 12,100,000 dollars.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. std.

Oct. 18th, 49.1d. cash; Oct. 19th, 49.1d. cash; Oct. 21st 49.1d. cash; Oct. 22nd, 49.1d. cash; Oct. 23rd, 49.1d. cash; Oct. 24th, 49.1d. cash; Average—49.5d. cash.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

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Prepared by a special scientific process, so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the Hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

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RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

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JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

ZARINA

WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA

COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancied and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

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OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fined and delicate taste

ZARINA

CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like prepartions made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

3RD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is in continuation of the report of the proceedings of the Non-Official Commission, which met on Saturday, the 23rd ultimo, to enquire into the recent Calcutta riots:—

Questioned by Mr. Rahaman, the witness Maulvi Nijamuddin said: I did not see anybody bringing baskets of bricks inside the Mosque.

Mr. Rahaman:—Can you ascribe any reason why the Police fired?—I don't know I was simply surprised.

Mr. Rahaman:—Have you any list of wounded persons?—Yes.

Mr. Rahaman:—Then submit it.

Mr. Acharia:—Did you see any other people near the Mosque?—I do not remember.

The witness then read out the names of the following persons who were wounded in the Mosque.

(1) Shake Niamat—wounded near the southern gate.

(2) Ismail—on the first storey.

(3) Mohammad Ibrahim—near the reservoir.

(4) Moonsi—Courtyard.

(5) Nain Khan—Southern Mosque.

(6) Abdul Samath—at the gate.

(7) Abdul Rahim—while giving water to the wounded.

(8) Muni—the staircase.

The paper containing the list is submitted to the Commissioners by the witness and marked Ex. I.

Mr. Rahaman.:—Do you know if any of these people died?—I heard that one of them died instantaneously.

The witness continuing said that on reaching home at about half past two he found a letter waiting for him from Mr. Kerr asking him (the witness) to see Mr. Kerr at once.

Mr. Acharia:—Did you go?—Yes, immediately.

Continuing the witness said that Mr. Kerr told him that some people were coming from Garden Reach and they had been fired at by the Police. They were advancing in spite of the prohibitive order by the Police and therefore they had been fired at. Some lives had been lost. Mr. Kerr told the witness to issue a leaflet asking the people to go home and that there would be no meeting.

ISSUE OF A LEAFLET.

Continuing the witness said that he told Mr. Kerr he was quite willing to write any leaflet for that purpose. Then Mr. Kerr drafted a leaflet in English and asked the witness whether he had approved of it. The witness answered in the affirmative. Mr. Kerr then telephoned to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor and told that Maulavi Nijamuddin was at his place and was willing to issue the leaflet. Mr. Gourlay replied that the Governor wanted to see the draft. The contents of the draft were telephoned to the Governor and H. E. approved of it. The witness said the leaflet was distributed broadcast.

Mr. Acharia:—Can you give us the purport?—I will try to give you a copy of the leaflet.

Continuing the witness said that after the issue of the leaflet he sent a copy of it to Mr. Kerr by post and Mr. Kerr replied that he was much obliged and the leaflet had a desirable effect.

Mr. Acharia:—During the interview did you complain to him about the shouting of the Police?—I remember to have told him that these things would not have happened but for the firing from a Marwari house.

Mr. Acharia:—Did the soldier on the step by his word or gesture asked the people to get away—No.

Mr. Pugh:—You spoke of certain men to have died in the Mosque on the night; what became of their bodies?—There a funeral took place in the Mosque on the 10th with a general prayer. I myself took part in that.

Mr. Pugh:—Did all men die?—Only two persons died.

Mr. Pugh:—Were other dead people brought into the Mosque?—Those who did not die in the Mosque they were not brought in.

Mr. Pugh:—Was there any coroner's inquest or official inquiry about the dead?—No.

Mr. Rahaman:—Had you any interview with Sir Henry Wheeler?—Yes, on the 1st day when he was leaving Calcutta for Darjeeling.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HENRY WHEELER.

Continuing the witness said that he received a letter from Mr. Clarke that he liked to have an interview with the witness. When the witness went there Sir Henry Wheeler came out and told the witness to wait for Mr. Clarke. Mr. Clarke came and Mr. Maulana Abdul Rouf was also taken there. As the Maulana Shaheb did not know English, a C. I. D. Inspector was brought in to translate what Sir Henry Wheeler said. Sir Henry said that Mr. Rouf and he (the witness) were in a way responsible for the disturbance and they were successful in creating the disturbance. Further Sir Henry Wheeler told the witness that as a Government pension officer he was more to be blamed. He also said to the witness that the only thing in his (witness's) credit was that in the last moment when it was too late he (the witness) issued a leaflet to stop the disturbance. Sir Henry said that that was the last warning for the witness and that in future all the influence that Government possessed would be used against him (the witness). The witness thanked Sir Henry Wheeler for his advice and said that he hoped to be profited by it and further told him (Sir Henry Wheeler) that he considered the prohibited meeting to be innocent and it was ill advice on the part of the Government to stop it. The interview ended and as Sir Henry Wheeler was retiring he (Sir Henry) said, "No, 'tis not innocent."

Mr. Acharia:—Did Sir Henry Wheeler tell you why it was not innocent?—No.

MR. MADAN CHAND'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Mr. Madan Chand.

Mr. P. K. Rai Chowdhury:—What is your name?—Madan Chand.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—Where do you live?—At No. 41, Shibtola Street.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—What do you do?—I have a cloth shop at 5, Nirmal Lahia Street.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—Were you in Calcutta during the last disturbance?—Yes.

Continuing the witness said that on the first day of the disturbance he remained at Nirmal Lahia's Street. It was the 9th September.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—Did you see any incident which you wish to lay before the Commissioner?—I heard that the Thakurbari at Colootola Street was looted. I myself was not present when the looting took place. I only saw the signs of looting.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—Do you like to lay before the Commissioners any incident having personal knowledge?—I did not see any incident personally. I did not actually see the place looted but when I went there I saw the ruins of the loot. Broken idols remained scattered.

Mr. Rai Chaudhury:—How many idols were broken?—four images made of all metals were stolen, two slightly damaged and 5 stone images were broken to pieces. I also saw some glasses and other articles broken. Continuing the witness said that he saw the Commissioner of Police with four or five persons the following day.

Mr. Rai Chowdhury:—Tell us what happened there.—We stated these things before the Commissioner of Police. He sent for Mr. P. C. Lahiri the Deputy Commissioner and asked him what all these things were about. Mr. Lahiri said that nothing had happened. We told the Commissioner of Police that what Mr. Lahiri said was not true. The Police Commissioner asked Mr. Lahiri to find out the truth and we were also asked to be present there. We took a pleader of the Police Court with us and went to Jorabagan. My pleader applied for an inquiry but Mr. Lahiri refused to come. Mr. Lahiri said that it was all right that the places had been looted. He was very much annoyed with us. We were disappointed and came back. What could we do. I do not know whether he came or not. He did not come with me. I took Mr. Ambika Prosad Bajpye of the Bharat Mitra to the temple.

Mr. Pugh:—Can you tell us who looted the place?—I did not see; I heard from the priests that Gundas were looting and that they were all Musalmans.

Mr. Pugh:—If you did not hand over the name of the accused then how could the Police prosecute them?—As I did not see any man how could I name them My point is that no enquiry was made.

Mr. Rahaman:—Is it a fact that the names of some of the Mussalmans were given to you by the Police and you were asked to lodge complaint against them?—It is not a fact at all.

NIYAJ HOSSEN'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Niyaj Hossen. The witness said that he lives at "Tiretta Bazar."

Mr. Rahaman:—Do you remember of the last Calcutta disturbance?—Yes I do.

Mr. Rahaman:—Did anything happen to you then?—I was coming from Posta, my grandfather's place, it was about 12 o'clock. I took my meal in front of mosque. I went to the mosque to see some sick persons who were wounded. I saw a soldier coming to the steps of the mosque and open fire. I was shot and I fell down. I was in the court yard of the mosque when I was shot. A bullet shot me in the back of my left arm and came right through other side.

Mr. Rahaman:—You lost your arm through the wound?—Yes my arm was amputated at the Medical College Hospital.

Mr. Rahaman:—Who sent you to the hospital?—People in the mosque sent me there in a motor car.

Mr. Rahaman:—Why did you go to the mosque?—I went there to see the injured people.

Mr. Rahaman:—At that time did you see any row or disturbance going on outside?—No I did not.

Mr. Rahaman:—Can you say if any other people were wounded at that time?—Yes.

Mr. Rahaman:—How many?—two or three

Mr. Tayabjee:—How long had you been there in the mosque before you were shot?—Only after a little while I had been in the mosque the soldier entered.

Mr. Tayabji:—When did you see the soldier? Before or after you were shot?—After I was shot.

At this time at about 2-10 p.m. the Commissioners rose for lunch. The Commissioners resumed their seats again at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. P. C. Miter, the Vakil, stood up and said to the Commissioner that he was engaged by the Marwari Trade Association to render such help to the Commissioners as might be possible.

ABDUL SOBHAN'S EXAMINATION.

The next witness examined was Abdul Sobhan of 15 Nilmadhab Sen's Lane.

Mr. Rahaman:—Do you remember anything of the last Calcutta disturbance? Yes I was hit with a bullet just below my chest.

Mr. Rahaman:—Where had you been then?—I was standing outside the gate of the mosque. The incident took place on Monday.—The "A. B. Patrika."

It is officially stated that Sir John Hewett has arrived in Mesopotamia in order to investigate financial aspects, transfer of military to civil hands of control, of cultivation of land, so as to assure food supply and others similar matters.

The Burma Police notify that restrictions on travel to and from British India does not apply to Asiatic Chinese, Japanese, Persians etc.

ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARIES.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The Arya Samaj anniversaries were celebrated with usual enthusiasm during the last four days. The D. A. V. College party realised Rs. 22,000 cash and Rs. 10,000 in promise in response to Lala Hansraj's appeal. The grukula section realised about Rs. 10,000 in cash and promise. The chief event of this section was the lecture on "The uplift of women" by Pundit Lajjavati, Principal, Jullundhur Kanyavidyalaya, and a resolution expressing sympathy with and extending support to the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill.

A public meeting organised by Raja Narendranath and other members of the reform party to support the Bill had to be abandoned a few days ago owing to the opposition of the orthodox section.

LATE SIR GURUDAS BANERJEE

REFERENCES IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

At the High Court to-day all Judges assembled at the Chief Justice's Court which was crowded with legal practitioners of all branches when references were made to the death of Sir Gurudas Bannerjee who was for sixteen years a Judge of the High Court. Speeches were made by the Senior Government Pleader, the Advocate-General, and the Secretary, Incorporated Law Society to which the Chief Justice replied expressing regret at the death of Sir Gurudas and asked them to convey their condolence to the bereaved family. All educational institutions and social, religious and literary associations were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Gurudas.

DEMOBILIZATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

FIRST STEPS.

It is the intention of the Home Authorities to demobilize the British Troops in India by groups according to the national importance of the trades followed by the men before enlisting. To facilitate demobilization, Commanding Officers or all Units have been asked to prepare an elaborate census of all British Troops under their commands. In this form will be detailed the name, age, length of service, medical category, next of kin, occupation and many other details. A complete census will in this way be taken on 15th December and the lists completed and submitted by Commanding Officers by 22nd December so that there is a possibility of demobilization starting early in the New Year.

STRENGTHENS WEAK NERVES
AND INCREASES
VIM, VIGOUR AND VITALITY.

A WONDERFUL TONIC.

Just now is the time when most men and women feel the need of a bracing tonic—something that will banish lassitude and depression, steady the nerves and create an abundance of energy—and it would be difficult to suggest a better formula than the following: ½-oz. cardamoms compound, 2 ozs. salrado compound, 3 ozs. elixir simplex and 2½ ozs. distilled water. This, of course, can be dispensed to order by any chemist, but we believe that in consequence of the great demand most of them now keep a stock of the preparation put up ready for use. In this complete form it is known as Salrado Tonic, and a large bottle can be obtained for quite a small sum. Take a tablespoonful of the Salrado Tonic just before meals and you will immediately feel the benefit of it. Your appetite will improve; you will sleep better and will wake up bright and refreshed—strong, vigorous and well.

GRIEVANCES OF SOLDIER CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the indulgence of your widely read paper, to make known some of the grievances that have existed for the past two and a half years.

When the present Field Offices were formed in Poona, and staffed to a considerable extent with soldier clerks, they found when they arrived in Poona, that the attached section did not care to have them in mess. This was not at all surprising when men who were away from morning till night would require same attention from the cook-house staff, and would consequently entail on the said staff a considerable amount of extra time and work, and of course in these early days about 100 men was nothing, and very little could be "made off" them.

Now since Poona has become the Fixed Railway Centre for India, the staff of soldier clerks has temporarily increased to the size of a battalion, and is likely to remain so for some months. It would be interesting to know where the acting commandant of the Pay unit, (who was lately in command of the British attached Section, Poona) gets his authority for stating in orders, that "each man will be charged annas 8 per day for messing," and "annas 14 per month for washing", and "annas 2 per month for barber," certainly not in King's regulations, nor Indian Army Instruction. It is presumed that he is under the impression that he is dealing with recruits, who until lately have been in the remote districts at home, going about daily knowing nothing of the outside world. If so he is under a great misapprehension. Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space.
—Yours, etc.,

"SOLDIER."

Poona, 30th Nov. 1918.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Farewell Entertainment to Lady Willingdon by Bombay Women, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Opening ceremony of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon at the Ainha Mahal, Parel, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Combined meeting for thanksgiving, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, 6 p.m.

Homeward English Mail closes at General Post Office, 12 noon.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.

All India Championship Sports.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.

Body guard Sports at the Willingdon Sports Club 4-30 p.m.

Farewell Dinner to their Excellencies by the Members of the Legislative Council.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni close at General Post Office 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell dinner to their Excellencies by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: at 6-30 only.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0

INCOMING MAILS.

The S. S. Chyebassa with the outward Mails of the 10th ultimo passed Suez at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

There were 95 deaths on Tuesday in Bombay as compared with 91 on the corresponding day of the last year and 74 of 1916.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

Three hundred and fifty-five persons took advantage of the Matunga Residents Association Free Library in the month of November, 1918.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,746 of whom 3,792 were males, 3,174 females and 2,780 children.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday) morning the 5th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 9th December, 1918.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m. only on that day.

LECTURE ON "POETRY OF GIBSON."

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of the Y. M. C. A. Students Branch Prof. E. A. Parker, of the Wilson College, will deliver a public lecture on ("The Poetry of the Contemporary Poet W. W. Gibson" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Shantibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 30. It appeared that the deceased was going along Lamington Road, on Tuesday evening, with a basket of flour on her head when she noticed some motor lorries approaching her. She started crossing the road to avoid them and in doing so she ran into a victoria which was going along the road at the time, and was knocked down and run over. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died ten minutes after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded and the victoriawala was held free from blame.

WAR BADGES TO COSMOPOLITAN DIVISION

Captain W. Nunan, District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has kindly distributed War Badges to the following officers and men of the Cosmopolitan Division at their Headquarters:—

Officer E. F. Khambata, Officer P. N. Patel, Officer M. F. Mulla, Sergt. P. S. Rane, Sergt. C. S. R. Aiyar, Sergt. S. Raghunathan, Corpl. N. F. Kazerani, Corpl. P. E. Doctor, Corpl. S. A. Ezeikel, Corpl. D. M. Hoskote, Corpl. J. F. Dastur, Corpl. T. M. Rangachari, Corpl. D. M. Kothare, Corpl. N. D. Daji, Corpl. N. J. Jahina, Lance-Corpl. S. J. Jahina, Lance-Corpl. D. B. Khambata, Lance-Corpl. K. J. Portor, Pte. M. A. Moulvi, Pte. J. E. Cobla, Pte. E. N. Trilokekar and Pte. A. G. Ugrankar.

Besides the above list War Badges are already issued to the following gentlemen:—

Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Divisional Surgeon Captain Framroz Nowrosji Kapadia, Divisional Surgeon Captain Jos. Alban D'Souza and Divisional Superintendent and Secretary, Mr. Darasha Nusserwanji Marker.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has sent a contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the fund of the French Red Cross Society in response to an appeal made to the public of this Presidency for help.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES,

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding, when the consideration of the Budget estimates was resumed.

Dr. R. T. Nariman was sorry the Commissioner had this year also needlessly screwed up the general property tax by half per cent. which would bring in a revenue of about three lakhs. That slight increase could very well have been met from the surplus cash balances, or when the income was actually realised they might have received three or four lakhs more as usual; they had also Rs. 35½ lakhs for loan funds which was enough for their immediate requirements. Dr. Nariman thought the increase of half per cent. was improper in the circumstances obtaining in the city at present. He also deprecated the reduction of half per cent. from the water tax, and thohght it was not proper to tinker with taxation off and on. He thought there was no cause for alarm in the increased expenditure as it was due to the high prices, special allowances, etc.

MR. VINCENT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent moved an amendment that the Water Budget be maintained at the last year's rate of taxation, and that certain works, mentioned by the Commissioner, properly chargeable to revenue could be provided for in the Water Budget. This would bring the estimated income to Rs. 29,45,000 and the estimated expenditure to Rs. 28,89,700, leaving a surplus of Rs. 55,300.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Mantri and was adopted.

MR S. R. BOMANJI'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an age of democracy like the present one the public carefully and minutely keep an eye on the actions and movements of their leaders. Mr. S. R. Bomanji was being recognised as a leader of public opinion in Bombay. But the time has come when people will have to disown his leadership. It is not because he has chosen to be one of the signatories to the requisition to the Sheriff nor because he has written in the "Times of India" in connection with the proposed memorial. It is because of his presence at the "Town Hall Meeting" of 29th November held under *the Presidentship of Lord Willingdon* in aid of the Famine Relief Fund. Mr. Bomanji was one of those who had avowed not to attend any meeting over which Lord Willingdon would preside. Yet he was present at the last Town Hall Meeting. Is this consistent with his declaration made after the scene on 8th June last? Has he changed his front? Would people believe leaders if they change their front from time to time? I do not mean to say, Mr. Bomanji should have nothing to do with the memorial in question. That is his personal opinion which he has a right to express. But he should not have gone back upon his word as to attendance at a meeting under the presidency of Lord Willingdon.—Yours, etc.,

"VERITY."

Bombay, Dec. 2.

ANOTHER FRANTIC EGOIST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the sorry plight of Mr. H. M. Mehta I thought people would take a lesson and not rush to your Bori Bunder contemporary complaining that they were disgusted to find their name among those signing the anti-Requisition. Mr. Ramrao Nanabhoy Talpade however has not apparently become wise since the episode of H. M. Mehta and complains in the "Times" issue of the 2nd instant, that somebody has signed his name in the anti-Requisition. Mr. Ramrao Nanabhoy Talpade, I am ashamed to say, belongs to my community and he is perfectly aware that there is another gentleman of the same name as his who must have signed the anti-Requisition; but I suppose he thought that it was too good an opportunity to be lost to show his superiors that he was a perfect *johukumwalla*.—Yours, etc.,

W. V. DHURANDHAR.

43 Kandewadi, Girgaon,
Dec. 3.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Humphrey Bishop Company are now packing the Royal Opera House with their third programme, which is different in its entirety from those which have preceded it. The entertainment just appeals to Bombay because it is refined and contains high class music without pretending to be of that ultra-classical style which few can really appreciate.

At present the first half of the bill is devoted to excerpts from the popular opera "Carmen" in which all the principals take part. We like most the beautiful singing of the soprano, Miss Clarice Howard, and the handling of the Toreador Song by Mr. Humphrey Bishop. Miss Edythe Murray was "Carmen", a rôle well suited to her contralto voice. The chorus once more put in some splendid work, while the piece was set in very pretty scenery. Miss Gela Hardie's dance, if not truly Spanish, was delightfully graceful and rhythmic.

In the second half of the programme we were treated to another lively variety show that never flagged for an instant. One of the most vociferously applauded numbers was the Plantation Quartette by Misses. Howard and Murray and Messrs. Bishop and Jaffey, while Miss Mignon Wardill again delighted with American ragtime in the style of Lee White, ably supported by the company. Comic songs, ballads and instrumental music were also included.

The coming week-end will see the Company giving matinees, both on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30, when the bill will again be changed. Already many requests are being received from the public for repetitions and the season will doubtless be lengthened a trifle in order to satisfy these demands.

An investiture will be held at Delhi in connection with the Chiefs' Conference in the latter part of January.

MATUNGA MURDER MYSTERY.

WOMAN FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Dewkabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 30, wife of one Khimji Khetsi, a rice merchant, residing at Matunga. The deceased was found lying dead, with her throat cut, in her room on the evening of the 18th ultimo. Kahanji Purshotam, a cook in the service of the deceased, was present at the enquiry.

Rama Bala, a "malee" in the service of the deceased, said that about 6-30 p.m. on the day in question his wife shouted to him that the children were crying. On going in to see what was wrong he found the deceased lying on a mat. There was a lantern by her side. He also saw blood there. He shouted to Kahanji, who came down. He pointed out the blood, when the suspect said she had fever and must have vomitted. The suspect gave the children in witness' charge. Witness did not give a good look at the deceased. The suspect took no more notice of the deceased and he did not shout for anyone. The suspect said he would shout for the "hamal" Pandu. Witness saw the body again when the police came. He saw the nose and the ear cut off. He had not noticed this before. Witness saw no one come into the compound before that, nor did he see anybody leave the compound. Pandu, Popat and the suspect were the only three men in the house.

Pandu Deoji, the "hamal", said that on the evening in question when he was returning from the railway station, where he and Popat had been to see a friend of the latter, Popat called him. Witness went into the room of the deceased, when the suspect told him that the deceased had vomitted. Witness went to the telephone with Popat, who telephoned to the landlord. Witness again saw the body and noticed the nose, a ear and throat cut as also the back of the neck. Witness saw the knife produced. Some ornaments were lying near the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries inflicted with a knife by some person unknown.

MR. G. S ARUNDALE IN POONA

FORTHCOMING LECTURE ON "NATIONAL EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the Poona Committee of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, Mr. G. S. Arundale will deliver a public lecture on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 9 a.m., at the Kirloskar Theatre. The subject of the lecture will be "National Education."

Admission to the lecture will be by tickets of Rs. 5, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4 each. the proceeds to go towards the National Education Fund. Particulars can be obtained of the Committee at 431, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KUT PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARRIVAL OF SECOND BATCH.

The Hospital Ship Egypt has arrived having on board two British officers and 19 Indian officers, released prisoners of war. The vessel will be berthed at 2-30 p.m., to-day, at No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks, where a reception will be given. The officers will be conveyed in private motor cars from the Docks and the public are requested to join in giving them a hearty welcome on their safe return to this country.

REFORM COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The Reform Committees will begin examination of the witnesses from to-day and will conclude their sittings on Saturday, 7th December.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Willingdon Sports Club at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday and formally presented the Purdah Ladies Pavilion given by her to the Lady Members of the Club. Her Excellency was afterwards entertained to luncheon by the Lady Members.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the Guests of Major-General and Mrs. Knight at luncheon on Tuesday.

Their Excellencies were present at a Reception given in their honour by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Water Works Garden, Malabar Hills on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will be in Calcutta from 12th to 21st December both days inclusive. He will attend office in the Council House Street and will be glad to meet commercial men who desire to interview him.

Mr. R. H. Courtenay who was lately Under Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India will shortly take over charge of the office of the Registrar of the High Court at Madras.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Hindu" telegraphs that Sir Visweswarayya is granted six months' leave prior to retirement.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TERMS OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS EXTENDED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

A press communiqué states:—The terms of office of Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council expire with a few exceptions between the 28th of July and 16th of August 1919. Under the existing regulations for nomination and election of Additional Members the Governor-General has power to extend the terms for a period not exceeding six months. The Government of India have now decided with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to amend Regulations so as to admit of extension of the terms of office of Additional Members for a period of one year. In exercise of the power so taken it is intended to issue orders which will keep the present Council in existence till July 1920. The Government of India hope to be in a position shortly to make an announcement in regard to Provincial Legislative Councils.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYYA.

RUMOURS ABOUT HIS RETIREMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 4.

Rumours are current very widely that the period of the office of Sir M. Visvesarayya as the Dewan of Mysore will come to a close shortly. It is stated that in view of certain proposed constitutional change he is not likely to continue as the Dewan. It is also said that he intends availing himself of a few months' leave. Enquiries in responsible official circles in Bangalore show that they are not aware of any signs of the immediate retirement of the Dewan and the statement about his leave is without serious foundation. For the past two years it has been frequently heard that his Highness had under consideration the question of placing the administration on a popular basis and it is stated that in response to wide public desire it is decided to associate his Highness the Yuvarajah directly with the administration. Rumour has it now that these proposals have been given effect to. Rumour has also been busy regarding Sir M. Visvesvarayya since the last November, when his five years' term expired. But it looks the present rumours may have some substance about them. The Dewan leaves for Mysore to-night.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. GODINHO DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Messiah David charged Mr. P. N. Godinho with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain documents. Mr. Varma appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

The Magistrate said no case had been made out against the accused and discharged him.

"WHAT I SEE COMING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I know you are very busy with your Town Hall meeting campaign, and I wonder if you will just let "Simla Bird" have a little space in your valuable paper.

Well Sir, it is about cotton I want to write. Everybody is now panicky, what? They think the market is going to stump. "Americans are going down, surely the local market must" is what I hear on every side. Well sir, I see a rise in prices from Rs. 507 to at least Rs. 589 before the 10th of this month, and a fall from that level to Rs. 506 before the 15th December. I then see the market following the lines of a Malaria Fever patient's chart. Up one day, a hill, and down the next. But ever keeping between Rs. 500 on one side and Rs. 560 on the other. This it is only reasonable to expect till the end of January. In February and March, well, I'm afraid unless the Controller thinks otherwise, the market will once again see the level of Rs. 750. Now Mr. Editor about Shares. Are they not low? I think I advised in a former letter to keep quiet till 13th December. From that day go "long" and you will come out top dog. Cheerio! Sir, I have encroached on your valuable space enough, I now wait to see if what I have written is realised.—Yours, etc.,

"SIMLA BIRD."

Bombay, December, 4.

OFFICIAL CRUELTY TO DOGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a disgrace to a cantonment lik Poona that it should be treated morning an evening to the spectacle of a European constable shooting dogs. If the mangy pie-dog has to be destroyed it surely can be put out of the way in a less ostentacious manner than by shooting. Time and again one hears the shot fired that is to do for the cur, only to be followed by the yelping of the poor wounded brute, which has to be followed up and then despatched with a second shot. This is hardly a 20th century civilised way of dealing with an inevitable evil. Cannot some wealthy philanthropist endow the authorities with a properly-equipped lethal chamber where the poor brutes could be put out of existence without the sickening knowledge that they are first wounded before being despatched?—Yours, etc.,

BOSS-EYE.

Poona, Dec. 3.

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL MEETING.

SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a class of people in Bombay, who belong to no political party or institution, and have never in their lives attended a Congress or any political meeting, and who yet take an intelligent interest in the burning questions of the day. I belong to this class. We have taken no sides in the controversy now raging as to the propriety of voting a memorial to his Excellency Lord Willingdon. We do not wish to take sides, but we wish all the same to know facts and hear arguments on both sides and vote according to our conscience. We would naturally be partial to such a good and amiable Governor as Lord Willingdon. For, suabity and condescension are rarely combined with high office on this side of Aden. We would add our insignificant voices to the clamour of his Excellency's admirers even if we came to the conclusion that his Excellency had actually done nothing substantial for the benefit of the people. But Mr. Horniman's able and categorical impeachment of his Excellency's administration stares us in the face, and we feel a doubt whether we can, without bartering our conscience and sense of public duty, give way to our desire to do public honor to this well-meaning ruler of such sweet and amiable disposition, who even sacrificed his own convictions in order not to offend his colleagues and personal friends. Nor would his Excellency wantonly or willingly offend even Indians, unless he had to do so in order to please his colleagues, officers and personal friends.

A squabblt over a memorial to such a man appears very unseemly and ungraceful and I beg humbly to suggest a compromise between the contending parties which will, I think, satisfy both the sides.

His Majesty King George is the most noble, suave, loving and sympathetic ruler in the world. Yet, in England, sometimes objectionable measures are passed, and harsh laws are enacted, and executed oppressively and the people growl and grumble, or rage and fume according to the requirements of the case. But everybody knows that his Majesty the King is not responsible for these measures. He merely formally signs documents prepared by his ministers. His Majesty is the same good and loving King whether he signs a decree for the suppression of Irish aspirations or a statute for the emancipation of women. If the measure is oppressive or unpopular, the wrath of the people is directed towards the ministers. Knowing that the good King of England has no hand in these measures, we retain and cherish the full measure of our profound love, loyalty and devotion to him.

Similarly, let us not forget that, after all, the Governor or Bombay is a mere figurehead, a puppet in the hands of his councillors and subordinate officers. Willy nilly, he has to sign documents laid before him. Constitutionally, of course he can withold his signature. But he would be courting storm and trouble if he attempted to resist. If, therefore, we find that with all his desire to do good to the people of this Presidency and to listen to and redress their grievances, his Excellency was thwarted and foiled in his good intentions by his colleagues and personal friends and brow-beaten into mechanically doing acts which he would fain not have done (I think such an estimate of his Excellency's administration was suggested in one of the papers that have espoused the cause of the requisitionists), then, I say, we should be justly accused of ingratitude if we failed to express our appreciation of his Excellency's admittedly good qualities and good work in our midst.

Good thoughts, good words, and good deeds are the three duties which a true Zoroastrian owes to Ahurmazd. His Excellency has unmistakeably and conscientiously discharged the former two duties, and in the discharge of his third duty he was undoubtedly thwarted by his officers and personal friends as many a pious Zoroastrian is thwarted by Ahriman.

Let us therefore gratefully do our duty by his Excellency, and at the same time express in unmistakeable language our disapproval and resentment against the actions of those who are really responsible for the grievances of the people. I therefore suggest that both the parties should join hands and unanimously vote a memorial to his Excellency and pass a resolution in the following form, which is only a slight modification of the resolution mentioned in the Sheriff's letter to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to place on record the deep sense of gratitude entertained by them for the spirit of constant and genuine sympathy, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, evinced by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and their untiring efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the people of this city and this Presidency, which have endeared them to the hearts of the people of this Presidency, and this meeting at the same time expresses its strong disapproval of and resentment at the action of the colleagues and advisers of his Excellency Lord Willingdon in thwarting and foiling his Excellency's noble intentions and preventing them from bearing fruit.

"This meeting further resolves that a lasting memorial of public utility be raised in Bombay to their Excellencies and that a Committee of following members be appointed to raise subscriptions and give effect to the above resolution."

Dear Mr. Editor, in case both the parties to this controversy fail to come to a compromise as above suggested, I think that, in fairness to those who may be of the same views as I hold, they should also be given an opportunity of expressing their views at the public meeting and moving an amendment as above suggested. I therefore appeal to the Sheriff of Bombay to be fair and just and to provide a third enclosure for persons who may at present hold the views above expressed, and persons who may have no decided views on the matter yet, with liberty to the people in the third enclosure to migrate to the enclosures of the requisitionists or anti-requisitionists as they may desire to do after hearing the arguments of both sides. For, we shall all come with open minds to think for ourselves and to decide after impartially weighing and considering all statements of facts and arguments which may be advanced at the meeting. We resent the Sheriff's proposal that we should make up our minds and decide beforehand and record our votes as soon as we enter, from the rancorous discussions and scrappy and scanty information picked up from newspapers and club gossips. It is an insult to our intelligence and sense of justice and fairness.—Yours, etc.,

A. PARSI.

EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

AN AHMEDABAD PROTEST.

The Maskati Cloth Market Association of Kalupur, Ahmedabad, have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Maskati Cloth Merchants' Association most respectfully beg to lay the following views for favour of telegraphic communication to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India at the expense of my association. My association views with alarm the prospect of ruined trade and industry consequent on the imposition of the proposed Excess Profit-Tax in these times of famine throughout India and industry critical condition of trade and extremely and humbly enters its protest against a measure primarily meant for war times.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' OBJECTION.

The following resolution for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy was adopted by the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association at their general meeting, held on the 1st December, 1918. "That this meeting believes it to be their duty to help the Government in the bearing of the burden of the war, but that India is unable to bear any further burden of taxation and that this meeting further believes that the Government officials have not sufficient knowledge of the ever increasing poverty of India and that looking to the past announcements of Sir William Meyer on the subject of the Excess Profit Tax, now that the war is over and the condition of the trade and industries generally has become difficult this meeting respectfully request the Government to stop the introduction of the Bill to levy Excess Profit Tax.

The resolution was wired to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Press communiqué, lately issued by the Government, about the forthcoming Excess Profit Tax Bill is too concise and ambiguous for an accurate survey of its various provisions.

In clause (5) it says, "Businesses whose total assessed profits in 1918-19 amount to less than Rs. 31,000 will be exempt" etc.

It is difficult to say from this whether or not profits, which are in excess of Rs. 31,000, will be taxed *after* this sum has been deducted from the total profits. I will illustrate my remark by an example. Suppose, a merchant's earnings in the year is Rs. 32,000. He will, therefore, be liable to tax. Will Government take from him Rs. 16,000 at the rate of 50 per cent. tax, or will they deduct Rs. 31,000 from his profit of Rs. 32,000 and charge 50 per cent. on the balance of Rs. 1,000 i.e., Rs. 500 only? If the former plan has been meant, what could be a more glaring injustice? One who earns Rs. 31,000 is exempt right clean from the tax, while another whose earnings is but Rs. 1,000 more, pays Rs. 16,000 in the shape of Profit Tax and is eventually the owner of Rs. 16,000 only! If the sum of the prescribed exemption, viz., Rs. 31,000 is not meant to be deducted from the total profits, then, the standard of exemption must be raised, at least to Rs. 49,999; and the tax must be scaled; e.g., 5 per cent. tax for a minimum profit of Rs. 50,000, ten per cent. for 50 to 100 thousand rupees, 25 per cent. for one to two lakhs, and 50 per cent. for profits exceeding 2 lakhs,—if indeed Government are decided that the maximum limit of tax be so high as 50 per cent!

In India the future of industries will remain very gloomy for some years after the war, and so will the future of all and sundry trades. The minimum for exemption must consequently be raised, as otherwise owners of small factories and tradesmen of moderate means who had received some foothold during the war, would be all but ruined. If half their profits be taken away by Government and another half by the exigencies of the approaching bad years what would these people ultimately gain in the end? Let Government tax bigger folks and Companies, but in no case individuals of moderate means.

Many a small trader has earned Rs. 50 or 60,000 during these three or four years of the war. That constitutes all their fortune. If their profits, during the current official year, happen to be Rs. 32,000, would it be fair that Government should deprive them of such a big slice as of Rs. 16,000? I hope this point would be pressed by our Indian Chamber of Commerce and the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, on to the notice of the Government. With famine and fabulous prices and depressed condition of trade and industries, the Profit Tax, if not judiciously laid, would cause immense bitterness and consequent dissatisfaction and heart-burning among the public at large.—Yours, etc.

FORESIGHT.

PRIORITY APPLICATIONS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

It is notified that it is no longer necessary to submit priority applications to the Ministry of Munitions for the material required from the United Kingdom. The Indian Munitions Board will still, however, be prepared to assist by cabling home in cases of urgent demands, applications being submitted to them through the local priority authority concerned.

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NOTICE

IT is NOTIFIED for information that all claims, of whatever nature, in connection with PETROL CONTROL must be supplied to the Assistant Controller on or before December 14th 1918, after which date no such claims will be considered.

W. H. E. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Controller for Petrol.

Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN INDICTMENT AND A CONDEMNATION.

SPEECH BY

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

AT

SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, BOMBAY

ON NOVEMBER 26TH 1918.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 5th December, 1918.

GOVERNMENT AND FAMINE.

While the sword of Democles in the shape of famine is hanging over the head of the Presidency, the Government of Bombay are busy issuing press notes regarding the same, which are very unsatisfactory in view of the serious situation which has arisen, firstly because of the failure of crops and secondly because of the prevailing abnormally high prices of food-grains and fodder. Last week, the Government issued a press note declaring "scarcity" in some parts of the Presidency. Yesterday, they published another belated press note repeating declaration of the existence of "scarcity" in some districts and recounting the meagre efforts made by them to meet the situation, while denying any signs of distress anywhere in the Presidency. The position of the Government in this respect is quite untenable. Some days back we published the report of Mr. I. K. Yajnik who made personal inquiries into the situation in some parts of Gujerat on behalf of the Gujerat Sabha. He reported that distress in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira was very serious and he suggested that famine should be immediately declared in the affected areas. The Government, on the other hand, declare that there are no signs of distress in any district. We fear the reports of Government officers are not based on proper inquiries. The unreliability of the crop report of the petty village officers was well brought to light last year in Kaira. At the request of Mr. Gandhi, the Collector undertook to inquire into the anna valuation of a village called "Vadthal", and after careful inspection of crops and proper inquiries into every other matter he found that the valuation of the Mamlatdar was incorrect. From the twelve annas valuation of the crops he brought it down to seven annas. This instance is, we think, sufficient to show how far the reports of Government officers in revenue matters can be relied upon. This year, also, we think Government have been misled by the reports of their officers as to the real agricultural distress in various parts of the Presidency.

The situation is grave and gloomy and demands prompt and skilful handling. The Government, though they admit very serious shortage of fodder in most of the districts of the Presidency and the abnormally high prices of food-grain, say that there are no signs of distress. This seems preposterous. Still more preposterous is it to find the Government asserting that "the people are in a better position to combat scarcity and famine" because "the agricultural population throughout the Presidency, has benefited from a series of good years." We fear the Government are wrong in thinking so. The prosperity of the agricultural classes is a myth. During the four years of war the agricultural products may have brought them high prices but the Government forget that they had the necessaries of life like cloth and other things at equally high prices, which must have absorbed most, if not all, of their extra profits. To believe that because of these profits they can better combat scarcity and famine, and to make it an excuse for thinking that there is no distress amongst the people is unjustifiable. They are not in a position to stand the present distress and it is callous to declare that "the general condition of the people does not for the present give rise to immediate anxiety." As regards the serious shortage of fodder the Government note makes a very damning confession. It says: "The shortage of fodder is in the worst affected areas already becoming intense, and the district reports show that in most of the affected areas the condition of the cattle is deteriorating." It also admits that many of the cattle are being sold off at nominal prices. In what way does this admission reflect upon the Government? Although the Government were aware of the grave agricultural situation last September and although they accepted the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas' resolution which recommended the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to meet the situation, they still unblushingly admit their inability to carry and arrange for sufficient fodder supplies to various parts of the Presidency. As regards Gujerat where fodder shortage has been very seriously felt for a very long time the Government say, "the actual dispatch of the new grass is only now beginning". And then the Government fear that there will be serious shortage of fodder in course of time and "in that case heavy cattle mortality will be inevitable". It must be inevitable when the Government are sluggish enough not to take any immediate steps to meet the situation although they knew of the gravity of the situation two months ago, and when their officers take months to prepare even the most urgent reports. Will the Government now bestir themselves and be merciful enough to get every available straw of grass for the agriculturists? As Mr. Patel said at the Gujerat Political Conference: "It is as much necessary to keep alive cattle, as it is to keep alive men", cattle being the mainstay of agriculture. And no efforts should be spared to save them. The Government should take instant steps to supply as much fodder as possible to agriculturists.

The press note says that the question of suspension or remission of revenue is still under inquiry. How long it will take to finish the inquiries into the question, the Government officials themselves only know. But we must say that the Government are unnecessarily delaying the announcement of the suspension or remission of revenue as the case may be. The sooner it is done, the better for the agriculturists. It will afford them great relief and remove some of their anxieties. We urge the Government immediately to issue orders on this subject.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PRESS NOTE.

In his reply to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, the Sheriff, denies that the movement which has thrown the city into such an unprecedented maelstrom of public excitement is of a political character. Mr. Hajibhoy is welcome to entertain whatever opinion or delusion he likes to cherish, but it will be foolish on his part to imagine that the public of Bombay is prepared to take lessons in politics at his hands or that his individual opinion, even in his present official capacity, carries any weight with it. In view of the fact, however, that some busibodies in Government, semi-government and railway offices—not to mention the European commercial firms—are actually engaged in a campaign of "pressure and persuasion," of a type which is hardly distinguishable in most cases from downright coercion of their subordinates, in the interests of the admirers of Lord Willingdon, the question arises whether the Government, of which Lord Willingdon is the head, are prepared to countenance such a movement by conniving at the violation of their own rules which forbid Government servants to take part in the political movements of the day. We are told by Sir Lawless Hepper that there are "politics and politics," by which we suppose he means that what is sauce for the Government goose is not sauce for the non-official gander and that while the former may play fast and loose with their principles and all the rules and regulations, the latter are bound to submit blindly to whatever is thought fit for them at the moment. Sir Lawless Hepper true to this comfortable official creed, has actually carried his precept into practice in the offices under his control. Though the G. I. P. Railway Company is not a Government body, the Company's Board of Directors thought fit five years ago to require each and every one of its low-paid Indian clerks—we do not know if the Anglo-Indian and European staff also was required to do so—to give an undertaking on an eight-anna stamped paper to abstain from all politics whatever. The attention of their European "superiors" was pointedly drawn to this solemn undertaking by the Indian clerks in the Railway offices when they were being subjected to officiel "pressure and persuasion" to secure their signature to the Willingdon Memorial Requisition. But these "superiors" apparently inspired from still "superior" quarters or perhaps taking a cue from Sir Lawless Hepper, have brushed aside the excuse and the campaign of "pressure and persuasion" goes on merrily in all offices of the Company. We put it to Sir Lawless Hepper whether this propaganda of twisting the conscience of the Indian clerical staff to suit the conveniences and idiosyncrasies of their "superiors" is a very edifying spectacle and calculated to enhance the respect of the Indian staff to their "superiors."

We are, however, more concerned with the question of the position of Government servants in relation to this movement to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon in defiance of the wishes of a large section of the citizens of the city. We want a clear and precise pronouncement from Lord Willingdon's Government as to whether they regard the controversy now exercising the mind of the public in Bombay as of a political character or not. We ask this question pointedly in the interests of the large class of Government servants in Bombay whose position is becoming more and more awkward day by day. Is the movement a political one or not? We want a definite answer. If it is political, there is an end of the matter and Government ought at once to forbid explicitly all their servants from attaching their signatures to the rival requisitions and from voting at the forthcoming meeting, if it comes off at all. Those who have already signed the requisition should be asked to withdraw their signatures forthwith. But if the Government think that the movement is not of a political character, they should not only tell us distinctly their reasons for so viewing the movement, but also issue a circular to all their employees that they are at perfect liberty to sign and vote as they like in the matter and give an undertaking that no one will come to any harm for exercising his free choice. At present Government servants are on the horns of a dilemma, which increases every day that brings them nearer "The Day." It is clearly the duty of Government to issue a Press Note forthwith with a view to clear the air and point out to their servants the way their duty lies. Government cannot shirk their responsibility to their servants at this juncture.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Sydenham Again.

Lord Sydenham seems to pursue the Reforms with persistance. Any other person would have been silenced long ago by the snubs received. He had the impertinence to ask for the minute of dissent of Sir R. Craddock to the proposals of the Government of India in 1916 and various other papers to be laid on the table. He must have known that the documents he asked for were confidential and it would be interesting to know how he came to know anything about them. Lord Islington declined to produce Sir R. Craddock's minute and as for other papers he did not promise complete publication, but said that material useful for the discussion may be published. At the stage matters have arrived, Lord Islington reminded Lord Sydenham, the object of interest would be the Bill that would be before the House, superseding the Report and the correspondence relating thereto. Lord Sydenham may await the Bill. We shall have to reckon with this worthy it appears till the very end. As matters stand, it does not at all appear that the Sydenhamites carry any weight in the country, but still it would be better to be on guard. The British Committee of the Indian National Congress is already sounding the candidates on the Indian Reforms Bill to come. But, why are Government coming in the way of the Indian deputation? Why do they not stand aside and allow the Indian deputation to deal with Lord Sydenham?

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Reminiscences.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who always revels in memories of the spacious days in which he hobnobbed with the leaders of the land, publishes a reminiscence, leaving it to his readers to find its application to the Willingdon controversy. The story is that at the time of Lord Reay's departure, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta stood staunchly for the voting of a public address and succeeded in his object by the legitimate method of prevailing upon the opposition to consent to it. But that moral of his anecdote does not seem to have weighed with Sir Narayan at all, for almost the whole of his story is devoted to a description of his cooperation with colleagues in a spirit of stern independence. Most of the stories of Sir Narayan, which he recounts at public meetings, relate to a band of national workers including himself, of which all save himself, are dead. In the story about the Reay memorial, he observed this rule, but the most exulting scenes centre round the Government House. We can only commend to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the moral of the Reay memorial, namely, that a public memorial to any one is justified only when the public is persuaded that there is occasion for a united tribute.

Shirking the Issue.

The "Times of India" is having a field day in scurrility, but the despicable abuse of the counter-requisitionists, which it has admitted to its columns, shows the truth of the old rule "No case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney." Editorially, the "Times of India" has so far put forward two contentions in supposed refutation of the counter-requisitionists. The first was its query as to what indeed Mr. Jinnah and his friends had done for Bombay. As the issue is not about a memorial to Mr. Jinnah and his friends, but to Lord Willingdon, it is as irrelevant as impertinent. The second contention reveals the moral bankruptcy of those who would glorify Lord Willingdon in the name of the city. Our contemporary says that it is for the counter-requisitionists to prove that Lord Willingdon does not deserve a memorial! The burden of proof lies on those who would confer a mark of appreciation on Lord Willingdon for his administration, to show that it indeed is some exceptional record of benefit for the Presidency. We again invite our contemporary to drop its futile ways of logic and to show the record of positive achievements by Lord Willingdon so that the public can test their value. For it might occur to the "Times" to call somebody a Field-Marshal or style him Sheriff of Timbuctoo, challenging all and sundry to show why indeed it must *not* be so!

Rangoon Patriots

We have already acquainted our readers with Mr. Ahmad Madani Mulla Dawud, the enlightened and respected head of the Musalman community of Burma, who was deported on grounds about which nobody knows anything or nobody will ever know anything. The other person who has been again permitted personal liberty of action by the benign Burma Government probably from pressure somewhere outside India is Mr. Madanjit, a Brahman from Kathiawar, who was conducting a patriotic newspaper in Rangoon and had made himself obnoxious to the authorities by his diverse activities, the most remarkable among which was the crusade which he conducted against a European schoolmaster for his inhuman conduct towards the students. Though Mr. Madanjit has had to pay the usual penalty for civic courage and manliness to which support from expected quarters failed at the critical time, he succeeded in compelling the authorities practically to deport the offending pedagogue back to his home. The inoffensiveness of Mr. Madani and of Mr. Madanjit have contributed to their enthusiastic reception and we can well understand the spontaneity of the popular feeling.

The Bishop's Outburst.

The Bishop of Bombay's provocative outburst at the Famine meeting against Indians generally from whom he excepted the Princes and sepoys of India raises the question whether the Ministers of Britain, including such persons as Lord Curzon, who from time to time since the War began, have been praising the Indian people for their timely succour in War, have not been guilty of an insulting camouflage. Have all the statesmen of England as if with one voice, lauded the war services of the Indians in a conspiracy to cajole the Indians while the War was on and have they been passing their pronouncements only in the hope that soft words for India would keep the country in tranquility? The numerous public pronouncements of leading Englishmen commending the share borne by India in the War have been put together in a little book by Mr. Ghose of Calcutta and this piece of permanent literature contradicts the Bishop's gratuitous indulgence in offensive vituperation of the loyal masses of India and the irritating and ungrateful tirade in which the "Advocate of India" indulged on Monday evening. If the Princes have remained loyal and the soldiers of India have borne arms, have not the peaceful population contributed their mite in the diverse spheres in which their cooperation was sought? As a matter of fact much more assistance from the people was offered than was ever accepted by the bureaucrats who were always scrutinising the person with an *arriere pensee* as regards the future, feeling apprehensive of the claims which the Indians might base during the coming peace on the services rendered during the War.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

OVATIONS TO MARSHAL FOCH.

POSITION OF EX-KAISER DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

There were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm in Whitehall today on the occasion of the Inter-Allied Conference at 10, Downing Street, at eleven o'clock. The crowd surrounded Marshal Foch's motor car and cheered Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George and sang "Marseillaise."

The preliminary business of the Conference was to discuss the date and procedure of the Peace Conference, also questions concerning the carrying out of the armistice and the position of the ex-Kaiser.

In addition to the French and Italian representatives the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Wilson and Sir Maurice Hankey were present.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Inter-Allied Conference was resumed at Downing Street this morning. A huge crowd again heartily cheered the British and the Allied representatives, especially Marshal Foch. Before the Conference met, the Imperial War Cabinet met, the Premier presiding. Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes and other Dominion representatives were present.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Inter-Allied Conference ends today and the delegates leave tomorrow evening.

DELIBERATIONS WITHOUT HITCH.

DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

It is authoritatively stated that the deliberations of the inter Allied Conference have been without a hitch and definite and important conclusions have been reached. The Conference broke up at six and winds up on Tuesday. The crowd did not disperse all the day.

There was a brilliant gathering at the French embassy. The reception accorded to M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch was thrilling. M. Clemenceau evoked cries of astonishment and consternation by the disclosure that he was instrumental in appointing Marshal Foch to be the Chief of the General Staff. Marshal Foch previously did not occupy a command. Marshal Foch in his speech said the armistice had interrupted the offensive, which would have ended disastrously for the enemy.

FOCH AND CLEMENCEAU IN LONDON.

UNPARALLELLED ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

In spite of the discouraging weather, unprecedented crowds welcomed Marshal Foch, M. Clemenceau, etc., and unparalleled enthusiasm was displayed. The most prominent English statesmen and representatives of the Navy and Army awaited the visitors at Charing Cross, where a guard-of-honour was present. The grenadiers played the "Marseillaise." The guests were visibly impressed by the warmth of the welcome.

FRANCO-ITALIAN MINISTERS' VISIT TO LONDON.

FUTURE OF EX-KAISER AS PRIMARY OBJECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is generally understood that the primary object of the visit of M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando to London is the question of dealing with the Ex-Kaiser.

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER FROM HOLLAND.

TO BE URGED BY WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney-General, in an interview said that the War Cabinet. including the overseas representatives had unanimously decided to press Holland for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

KAISER AND KAISERIN.

RETURN TO GERMANY FORBIDDEN BY NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—The German Government has forbidden the Kaiser and Kaiserin to return.

GERMANS IN BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO EXPEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Bournemouth said the Government was determined to expel every German from Britain.

GERMAN DAMAGE TO BELGIUM.

TOTALS 6,560 MILLION FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

BRUSSELS.—The Central Industrial Committee estimates that the German military and civil damage during the occupation of Belgium totals 6,560 million francs.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

OVER 40,000 ARRIVE IN ENGLAND SINCE ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

Over 40,000 British war prisoners have arrived in England from Germany since the armistice was signed.

GERMANS HAND OVER 150,000 WAGGONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

PARIS.—"Le Matin" states that the Germans have handed over 150,000 waggons in accordance with the armistice conditions.

GERMAN INDEMNITY OF 1871

TO BE RECOVERED WITH INTEREST BY PARIS MUNICIPALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

PARIS.—The Municipal Council has unanimously decided in favour of recovering from Germany 200 million francs levied upon Paris in 1871 with interest.

EIGHT MORE SUBMARINES SURRENDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Eight submarines surrendered to Commodore Tyrwhitt to-day.

AMALGAMATION OF EXPLOSIVE COMPANIES.

SANCTIONED BY THE TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.,
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Treasury has sanctioned the amalgamation of 29 British explosives companies into the Explosives Trade Limited with a capital of eighteen millions sterling. The British South African Explosives and the Australian Explosives Chemical Company are among those joining the amalgamation.

GERMAN FRONTIER CROSSED.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS RHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Sir Douglas Haig says, yesterday the advanced troops of the Second Army commanded by General Plumer, crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen and advanced towards the Rhine. They reached the general line of Burgreuland, Bullingen, Montjoie.

TREVES OCCUPIED.

AMERICAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

An American communiqué says the Third Army has reached the Krewinkel, Metterich, Rievenich, Morscheid, Rirschfelderhof line. The troops have occupied Treves.

AMERICAN RECEPTION IN TREVES.

ON ENTERING TREVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

The inhabitants of Treves received the Americans in frigid silence. The streets were patrolled by the Soldiers and the Workers' Council and the police with reversed rifles. The people appeared well nourished and not suffering from want of any kind. The food supplies in restaurants were plentiful.

AMERICANS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

An American communiqué says, the Third American Army crossed the German frontier and reached the general line of Alferstег, Winterscheid, Muelbach, Treves, Saarburg.

ADVANCE PROCEEDING METHODICALLY.

CALM IN OCCUPIED LOCALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

A Belgian communiqué says the advance is proceeding methodically. The cavalry have entered Juliers and the infantry have reached the Aix-la-Chapelle-Eupen line. Calm reigns in the occupied localities.

BELGIANS ENTER AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AT REQUEST OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

A Belgian communiqué says the Royal Family entered Liege at the head of the troops, who defended the town in 1914.

A Belgian cavalry brigade has entered Aix-la-Chapelle at the request of the German authorities.

OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF RHENISH PRUSSIA.

MARSHAL FOCH'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the occupied territory is Rhenish Prussia, enjoining the strictest obedience and warning the people against hostile acts under the penalty of court-martial.

RUSSIAN SHIPS HANDED TO ALLIES.

ALSO SOME GERMAN SUBMARINES IN BLACK SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Admiralty announces that the Allied squadrons in the Black Sea anchored off Sevastopol on the 26th. The Russian ships in the hands of the Germans were surrendered to the Allied naval representatives, also some German submarines.

TWO NEW V. C'S.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS' BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 4.

The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following officers of the Royal Air Force in recognition of bravery of the highest possible order:—

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GEORGE BARKER, D.S.O. with Bar, M.C. with two Bars.—On the morning of 27th October, Capt. Barker shot down an enemy two-seater over Foret de Mormal. Simultaneously, a Fokker biplane attacked him and he was wounded in the right thigh, but managed to shoot down the enemy on fire. He then found himself in the midst of a large formation of fokkers, who attacked him from all directions. He was again severely wounded in the left thigh, but drove down two of the enemy. He then lost conciousness and his machine fell out of control. On recovering, he found himself again being heavily attacked by a large formation. He singled out a machine and deliberately charged and drove it down in flames. His left elbow was shattered in this fight; and he again fainted. On recovering, he found he was still being attacked, but in spite of the severe wounds he dived at the nearest machine and shot it down in flames. Greatly exhausted he dived out of fight to regain the British lines. but met another formation which attempted to cut him off, but after a hard fight he broke up the formation and reached the British lines, where he crashed on landing. Altogether Capt. Barker destroyed 50 enemy machines.

LIEUTENANT A. W. BEAUCHAMP-PROCTOR, D.S.O., M.C. with Bar, D.S.C., has conquered 54 foes, destroying 22 enemy machines and 16 enemy kite balloons and driving down 16 enemy aircraft completely out of control. His work in attacking the enemy troops on ground and in reconnaissance is almost unsurpassed in brilliancy.

RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

Beginning to-day a mail train will run between Paris and Lille. Some time will be required before the railway system in the whole of Northern France is in working order.

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We understand that the following letter has been sent to various Rulers of Native States in the Bombay Presidency:—

The Palace,
Jamnagar,
Kathiawar, 29th November, 1918.

In continuation of my telegram of yesterday's date, I have much pleasure in furnishing with the details of the scheme in conntetion with the banquet to be given in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

It is but just and fair that Princes should show their sense of appreciation in a fitting manner of the sympathetic treatment received at the hands of his Excellency the Governor during the term of office. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur had conceived an idea of presenting an address, but this has been dropped with the approval of H. E. the Governor and an idea of giving a farewell banquet on behalf of all princes of the Bombay Presidency has originated as is mentioned in my telegram.

The banquet will be held in the Town Hall of Bombay, if it is available on the 11th of December, 1918, which date has been approved by his Excellency the Governor. The catering has been entrusted to the best available agency, viz., the Taj Mahal Hotel who had agreed to carry it out at about Rs. 69 per head inclusive of wines and smokes. It is estimated that some 300 covers will be laid. Thus more than Rs. 20,000 will be absorbed in catering and a sum of Rs. 12,000 may be allowed for other expenses such as Menu cards, floral decorations, telegraphs, etc. If a sufficient balance remains after paying off catering and other incidental charges, there is an idea of presenting their Excellencies with a suitable souvenir if it is possible to get one in Bombay at the short notice.

I annex a list showing the amount each State of your status should contribute towards the expenses. The total amount required and tht status of each State have been kept in view of fixing a quota for each State. It is hoped that . . . . . will kindly arrange to send your contribution at an early date.

I am
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) RANJITSINGJI
of Nawanagar.

"BAVARIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES."

SOVIETS DEMAND ABOLITION OF ARMIES.

OLD GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN STILL WORKING!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says, at a meeting of the Soviets of Bavaria, Premier Eisener said the old Government machinery was still working in Berlin. The revolutionary Government had no power and the Bavarians must help themselves. Bavaria would ask at the Peace Conference that all armies be abolished and that police troops be charged with the maintenance of law and order.

CHAOS IN GERMANY.

GOVT. ACCUSED OF SQUANDERING MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says, Ebert admits that the Independent Socialists are conspiring to overthrow the Government. The German press says utter administrative confusion reigns and accuses the Government of squandering eight hundred million marks in three weeks.

NERVOUS FEELING IN BERLIN.

COUP D'ETAT BY SPARTACUS GROUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says a nervous feeling prevails there owing to the anticipated *coup d'etat* by the Spartacus group of which sinister signs are apparent. The action of this group will probably be precipitated by the Government and the Congress of Greater Berlin Soviets, passing a resolution in favour of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

The ex-State Secretary Dernburg addressing a combined political demonstration at Magdeburg declared that the members of the dynasties must not return.

FINANCIAL ALARM IN BERLIN

RUN ON BANKS AND POST OFFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" says considerable financial alarm still prevails in Berlin. The people are continuing to withdraw their bank and post office deposits. The payments of rates and taxes have ceased in Great Berlin since the revolution.

STRIKES IN BERLIN.

IN FAVOUR OF SOCIALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

STOCKHOLM.—Strikes have broken out in Berlin in favour of socialisation of industry.

DISRUPTION OF GERMAN EMPIRE

PROPOSED CREATION OF A SOUTH REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—Scheidemann in an article in the "Vorwaerts" on the danger of the disruption of the Empire increasing daily, says there has been a conference with the French Command at Strassburg with a view to the creation of a South German republic. The Executive of the Berlin Soviets has resolved to welcome the Russian Bolshevist delegation to the Soviets' Congress in Berlin on December 16th.

REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATIONS IN MUNICH.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Munich says, during yesterday's revolutionary celebrations welcoming the home-coming troops some of his own partisans hissed Eisener, whilst at a subsequent concert at which one of Eisener's friends tried to speak he was obliged to decamp. Later the crowd removed the red flags and stormed the Department of Interior, shouting "down with Eisener."

HINDENBURG'S APPEAL TO ARMY.

EARLY DEMOBILISATION PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Von Hindenburg urgently appeals to the Army to remain at its post and promises demobilisation as early as possible, except in the case of the 1895 to 1899 classes.

ULTIMATUM TO GERMAN DELEGATES

DEMAND FOR BEST AND STRONGEST LOCOMOTIVES.

SOLF'S RESIGNATION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says, Marshal Foch sent an ultimatum to the German armistice delegates, demanding the handing over of the best and strongest locomotives. The ultimatum expired on December 2nd, but the result is not yet known.

The "Vorwaerts" and other German newspapers, however, emphasise that there is no hope of prolongation of the many.

Berlin officially states that the Executive Committee for Greater Berlin in an understanding with the Bavarian Executive Committee has resolved to demand the immediate resignation of Solf and his replacement by a constant opponent of the old system and war policy, also an assurance that Erzberger shall not participate in peace negotiations.

ALLIED INTERFERENCE IN S. RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN EMISSARY OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

A telegram from Berlin says, the Russian commissary Radek has declared that the Entente will be unable to interfere in South Russia before spring and he hopes that Germany will be Russia's ally before then.

DISORDER IN RUSSIA.

FRENCH PRESS ON DUTY OF ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

The Havas Agency states:—The French press discusses the question of disorder in Russia saying that the European economic equilibrium depends upon wheat from the Ukraine and that nations such as Czecho-Slovaks, Poland and Roumania cannot be created with the present existence of Bolshevism. It is therefore the duty of the Entente to place at the disposal of the partisans of order a military force as protection against the army of the Bloshevists. With an Entente force as nucleus a truly Russian army could be created.

LIABILITIES OF RUSSIAN TREASURY.

ASSUMED BY PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

THE HAGUE.—The Russian Provisional Government at Omsk has telegraphed to the Dutch Government confirming the statement that the Provisional Government has assumed all liabilities of the Russian Treasury. Payment of interest on loans, etc., will be made when Russia is re-united.

POGROMS IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

APPEAL TO ENTENTE COUNTRIES TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Jewish Socialist and Labour Confederation have urgently appealed to the Socialists and Labourites in the Entente countries and the United States to urge their Governments to intervene militarily immediately to stop the pogroms in Poland and Galicia.

CHINA AND TIBET.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 4.

A telegram from Shanghai dated November 29th, says peace has been concluded between China and Tibet.

VISIT OF SHERIFF FEISUL TO ENGLAND.

LOYALTY OF KING OF HEDJAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

In connection with the visit of Sherif Feisul, son of the King of Hedjaz to England the "Times" which is publishing a series of articles on the Arab campaign emphasises that the King of Hedjaz joined the Allies not when their victory was in sight, but soon after the fall of Kut and his loyalty to the Allies has never wavered.

The "Times" also refers to the splendid work of young English officers serving with the Arab, the story of which has yet to be told.

The paper emphasises the importance and difficulties of the Arab campaign and says the splendour of the early Arabian Empire was one of the marvels of history. A nation that once achieved such brilliance must have the root of future greatness within it if only circumstances are favourable.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

AN EX-CONSTABLE'S STORY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

After the cross-examination of Approver Gangaram Shete was over, Rai Bahadur Chitale took up the cross-examination of Approver Shanker Dhondi of Akola P. W. 3. In reply to counsel, witness stated:—

He was a nephew of Babya the Mamlatdar's patawala. He was in police service. He was a police constable for about 2 or 4 years. He served at Nasik and Malegaon. He resigned that service. He was not dismissed. He was a 2nd class constable on Rs. 11 per month. He was suffering from syphilis, so he resigned. He returned to Akola (his home.) He was working under the Local Board as a day labourer. He had nothing to do with the Mamlatdar. He did not use to go to his house. There were no kolis among rioters, when the people first came up. The kolis came at the sunset. Witness was kept in the jail in a room with accused No. 3. He told to the District Police Inspector and C. I. D. Inspector that he was willing to disclose the truth. They did not question him at all on this point. In the morning they both again came to him and sent him to the saheb (Mr. Mobetji.) He was taken to the school. He knewly name accused. Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 10, 12, 16. 27, 33, 35, 41, 42, 44, 45, and 51.

He did not go to the bazar that day. When he met those persons it was shortly after noon. The crowd was of about 400 people.

He did not state to Mr. Mobetjee that this crowd consisted of Bhils, Marathas and Kolis. He did not remember whether he said so or not. He stated there that he was unable to recognize the persons in the crowd. He did state that he did not know the names of those persons.

"WHO SET THE DOOR ON FIRE."

Witness did not remember whether he stated to Mr. Mobetjee that soon after they reached the Mamletdar's house many Kolis came up there, who questioned witness who he was and when the reply was that he belonged to the town and was running away, a watch was placed on him. It was not true that they had kept a watch on him. He said so before Mr. Mobetjee through fear. He did not know whose land was to the east of the Mamlatdar's house. The rioters did not take him there. He was then confused. So he did not remember what he stated there. He knew the son of the mali peon of the Mamletdar. He heard people saying that this boy had gone to fetch kerosine. He did not remember whether he had said "I questioned who set the door on fire" and the reply was "what do you care? you sit silent." He did not mention the names of the persons who set the door on fire.

He saw the members of the Mamlatdar's family taken out. The Fouzdar and others got them down. It was not a fact that the Kolis beat the Mamlatdar. He did not state to Mr. Mobetjee that the Kolis began to beat the Fouzdar. He stated that the Marathas including Gopala asked them not to beat the Fouzdar. He did not see who was that said so. It was not true that the people brought witness near the door. He was not questioned as to whether the Mamlatdar was. He maintained he did not remember that he was so questioned. No Gosavi recruit entered the flames in his presence. Nor did any Gosavi come out and say that th Mamlatdar could not be found inside the house. He might have said so to Mr. Mobetji through confusion. He himself went to Gafur's house at Tulsiram's instance. It was not a fact that people took him in order that he might point out Gafur's house. He was asked to go: and he went to inquire about the existence of a cellar in the Mamlatdar's house. He had seen the Mamlatdar's house, when he was a child. He did not know whether that house had a cellar. He was then only a cow-boy to the owner of that house.

SEIGE OF MAMLATDAR'S HOUSE.

The crowd surrounded the Mamlatdar's house after he returned from Gafur's house, after taking gram. He had an axe. It was not true that a Koli took away his axe. He stated that a Koli did so, through fear. Gopala and some boys of Ramoshi from Gardani and others were sitting near the Fouzdar. Some of them were Kolis who were eating gram. He was then on the Foozdar's *otla*. Accused No. 10 hit the Mamlatdar first. Accused I beat him next with a stone. He did not state the name of the persons who beat the Mamlatdar. The house was set on fire a little later then now (it was 3 p.m.) He had seen a Bhil of Thugaon: He was near Sidheshwar temple. Witness saw him getting down from the Mamlatdar's window. He was being beaten by people of Thugaon and a Thukar boy of Dhamangaon. He was a recruit. Witness saw another Bhil recruit also getting down from the window. He saw Rabha being beaten after he got down. It took place near Sidheshwar temple. He first saw him getting down from the window and then being beaten.

Witness and Gangaram were in the same room in jail for about 4 or 5 days.

He was taken to the District Magistrate after he was examined by Mr. Mobetji. No police officer had seen him or talked to him during this interval. Several persons were confined in the adjoining rooms; but he was not shown them.

IDENTIFICATION OF RIOTERS.

Some garden people were produced before witness and he was asked to identify the rioters. They might have been about 50 or 75. He picked out 4 or 5 or 6. Three were true—Nos. 41, 44, and 45. He had mentioned before the District Magistrate. Nos. 8 and 35 as men who had pursued him. Rabha was seen by witness lying senseless. He saw him being beaten near Sidheshwar temple. He did not state to the Collector that he had only heard that the hawaldar was beaten. He had stated before the District Magistrate the names of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 35 as those who struck the Mamlatdar. He did not remember the names of others. So he did not mention their names. The police did not show them to witness. His statement was recorded by the police 2 or 3 days after he was examined by the District Magistrate and Mr. Bapat was present there. He was not prosecuted for seducing a girl and was not fined Rs. 40 or any other sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saptarashi, Pleader for accused Nos. 4, 2 and 43, witness said he did not state before Mr. Mobetji that stones were thrown at the door. Nor did he states this before the District Magistrate. He stated this to the Police. However, he did not specify to the Police that certain accused threw stones and certain attacked the door with axes. He did not state to the Police that No. 43 threw stones. He knew No. 43 for a long time. He did not remember his name then. No. 43 was among the Gardani people. He did not then pick him out, as his attention did not go there. He identified him now as he was before him. He could not overlook him now.

Naikwadis of Gardani were witness relations. He did not know whether there were two factions. People from sorrounding villages had come there. But witness could not say whether they had come as spectators or as rioters. They were stopping at various places. Some did not join. They were standing here and there. He had no grudge against the Mamlatdar.

WHY HE JOINED THE RIOTERS.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness stated, he was shown the Gardani people only once. He did not point out No. 43 though he was among those people. The Sidheshawar temple was at a considerable distance from the Mamlatdar's house—about 100 yards.

In reply to Court (the Hon. Mr. Sathe):—The bazar was held from noon to sunset. It was regularly attended by people from a distance of about 8 to 10 miles. He did not go on duty on this Saturday, as the work was closed on the bazar day. It was his bazar day. He was never attempted to be caught a recruit. When they went to Gafur's house, some Kolis had followed them for some distance. They were going with Dhumulwadi people, behind them. As it was dark he could not recognize them. He took courage and was excited on looking at the committing of this atrocious crime. So he took such a prominent part in the riot. He visited Agar only on occasion—not always. He did not know to whom else besides himself the Gardani people were shown. Witness knew Nos. 41, 42 and 43 for five or six years. These were among the 179 people who were shown to him. He pointed out No. 41 then, but not the other two as they had a cloth on their faces. He could not see their faces. Nor did he remember their cloth to be able to see their faces. He did not know if Naza had another name.

NATHU BAJABA'S EVIDENCE.

Nathu Bajaba of Akola was the next witness examined for the prosecution. In reply to Mr. Binning, witness stated that he was present when the Mamlatdar of Akola was killed. He was unpopular in the Taluka, as he used to make raids for recruiting and as he used to press people for war loans. He did not know any thing about Agasthi's temple. The Mamlatdar used to go to the hamlets at night and arrest people as recruits while they were sleeping. Two or three Bhil boys were caught like this. They were from Dhumalwadi. Two Gosavis were also caught similarly. One lived at Rama's temple, his name was Haribhajandas. The other lived at Agasthi's temple. They were given clothings of recruits to put on. Nothing else was done to them. The Mamlatdar was taking war loans from people by harassing them. He used to send mahars to take people to the Chawadi. They had to pay against their desires. People had no money and yet they had to pay owing to the Mamlatdar's pressure. Witness paid Rs. 7-12-0 in the first year only. Vithalsing, head constable caught Haribhajandas as a recruit in witness's presence. He also brought Mangaldas and Manadas's chela from Agar. Witness had seen this too. He saw this at 10 a.m. The incident took place about 10 or 12 days before the Mamlatdar was murdered.

On the day of the Mamlatdar's murder, witness had gone to the bazar in the afternoon. People came there, they were about 200 or 300. That was the first band. Several others were following them. Some went to the Depot. Some entered the bazar. Those who went to the Depot caused damage there. They were accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 to 30 and 48 and 52.

Witness was among these persons doing damage in the Depot. Nos. 4, 6, 7 and 5 asked him to go with them in the riot. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 told him to go with them. He had nothing with him except a stick. It was given to him by accused No. 10. It was a green stick of a neem tree.

Accused Nos. 10, 35, 8 and 6 broke open the door at the Depot. The Gosavis who were in this room were taken out. Then the rioters went to the Mamlatdar's house. The furniture at the Depot was broken. The Gosavis had the same appearance which they usually had before their arrest. Some of the rioters had sticks and others had axes some had no weapons at all. But the majority were armed.

The crowd shouted to the Mamlatdar, "regiment of rats has come to see the cat. Mamlatdar Saheb, come out."

The door of the Mamlatdar's house was closed immediately as the crowd approached it. People tried to break open the door by striking it with stones and sticks and axes. Witness mentioned several of the accused as concerned in it, and he identified them in Court. Witness too was among them. He used a stone. It was a large door. The door could not be broken open and then people brought rubbish near the door and set it on fire. Naran (No. 4) did so. The door did not take fire, as some one was pouring water from inside.

GUN FIRED.

In the meantime, witness heard a gun being fired. He heard 4 shots. One of the shots wounded accused No. 34. Then accused Nos. 35, and 6, and 4 and 10 told accused No. 8 to bring Kerosine oil. Three tins were brought. Accused No. 35 opened the tin and accused Nos. 22, 12 and 17 brought some rafters from an adjacent cattle shed and put them near the door and the oil was poured on them. Witness pointed out several accused as being present at the time quite close to the fire. They then succeeded in setting the front door on fire. Then accused No. 4 Haribhau set the upper portion of the house on fire with a long pole.

Witness did not go to the back door. But he saw Vithu No. 10 going there with a tin. Accused Nos. 11 and 32 went with Vithu. Witness saw Pachpute; he too went with them to the back. Tulsiram was then near the front door.

Then witness and others went to an open ground near the Mamlatdar's house. They went there as Sakharam Dhumal of his caste who was in the Mamlatdar's house shouted to them from a window to take pity on him and allow him to go down and thus save his life. Then one of the accused threw a turban in the window. Another man also threw his turban. The two turbans were tied together and Sakharam came down with the aid of Bala Washerkar and Bala Malapurkar. the Fouzdar and the members of the Mamlatdar's family also came down. Two or four recruits also came out. The members of the Mamlatdar's family were sent away with Gafur Kaji. Witness beat Bala Malapurkar with his stick as he got down. Other rioters assaulted the other persons. The Fouzdar was also assaulted and threatened. Accused No. 15 rushed at the Fouzdar with an axe. Accused No. 41 did so with a stick.

The Mamlatdar's *tonga* was behind the Fouzdar's house. The people of Gardani brought it to the front of the Mamlatdar's house. Accused Nos. 41, 42, 43 44 and 45, did so. Rubbish was thrown on it and it was set on fire. The Fouzdar was made to sit on his *otla*. His wife came out and entreated the rioters not to kill her husband.

People then sat sorrounding the Mamlatdar's house. Several persons were sitting on the steps of the Brahmin's house including Gangaram Shete. Kolis arrived in a large number (about 100-200) about sunset.

They were not many.

Later on some arrangement was made to give food to the rioters. Shankar Naik Wadi and No. 6 called a Mang and Nos. 1 and 35 asked him to beat the *tom tom*. No. 4 also asked him to beat the *tom tom*. The *tom-tom* was that people should not go until the Mamlatdar was killed and that arrangement was being made for their food. This was so done as Kolis were preparing to disperse. Then food was brought. Accused Nos. 51 and 9 were distributing it.

Nos. 10, 11 and Haribhajandas and No. 4 brought out the Havaldar through the Brahmin's house. He was again taken into that house. Witness saw a white piece of cloth tied to his head which was red with blood. Witness did not see the Havaldar again.

The Mamlatdar came out of the Brahmin's house late at supper time. Gangaram and No. 2 were sitting there, No. 2 shouted "Khansaheb has come out" and he lifted a stone and hit him with it. No. 10 struck him with an axe, as the Mamlatdar fell down. No. 35 then struck him with a sword. Witness struck the Mamlatdar a blow with his stick. Other accused mentioned by witness also fell on the Mamlatdar with their weapons. Witness said several others who were not in Court also assaulted the Mamlatdar.

DEAD BODY THROWN INTO FLAMES.

Then Nos. 4 and 6 called Mang boys and asked them to throw the dead body into the flames of the Tanga. They did so. Witness and others placed pieces of wood on it. No. 8 poured oil and the dead body was burnt. Then the people began to shout *Agasti Maharaj Ki Jai*. Then No. 1 asked the people to be quiet and added 'Our work is now done: if any body were to give out information, he will meet the same fate as the Mamlatdar has met." Then the people dispersed and went away.

Witness was arrested about 10—11 days after the Mamlatdar's death. He was given a pardon by the District Magistrate before when he made a statement. The accused were not present there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sant, witness said he had known of the plan of the Mamlatdar's murder, about 2 or 4 days before his death. Accused No. 4 used to frequent the lane where witness lived so he knew it. Witness had a talk with him. No third person was present there. It was only a casual talk. They sat on a platform round a tree and were talking. In the morning No. 4 told witness that the Mamlatdar had been making raids at night and there was no rest and therefore the Mamlatdar was to be murdered. He did not ask witness's help. Nor did he tell him when it was arranged that he was to be killed. Narsu was not witness's friend. He did not speak to witness anything about the war loan. Witness did not complain to him about this as he had paid Rs. 7-12 only. It was Wednesday. He did not disclose this plan to any one, as he was threatened by Narsu with death if he did so.

On Saturday witness learnt at the bazar from No. 4 and others that the Mamlatdar was to be killed that day. He did not notice any affray in the bazar but he saw that the rioters beat the recruits on their way to the Mamlatdar's house.

During the whole riot, he gave two blows only, one to Bala and one to the Mamlatdar. He could not say who beat the recruits, is it was a large crowd. He was threatened, so he went with them. The threat was "if you do not join us, we shall kill you here." As there was a good deal of excitement, he also fell a prey to it and made up his mind that the Mamlatdar should be killed.

There were two chairs only at the Depot. He too broke the furniture.

The recruiting hawaldar was not at the Depot. He was at the Mamlatdar's house. They escaped. They did not see them again. The recruits who came out of the Mamlatdar' house were not those who were beaten in the bazar. There were no Gosavis among the recruits who were beaten in the bazar. The recruits who were released from the depot room were Gosavis.

In the first band, there were absolutely no Kolis. The Kolis came after the Fouzdar was threatened. No Kolis ran towards the Fouzdar. Several persons had followed the first band of 200 or 300.

The Kolis were outside the village gate which was about 12 yards away from the Mamlatdar's house. They did not come quite close to the place where the Mamlatdar was murdered. He did not know why they had come there.

The Maruti's temple was about 80 or 100 yards from the Mamlatdar's house. The road as far as this temple was thickly packed with people. In the front of the Mamlatdar's house there was a lane with high *ottas* on both sides. It was only an approach to the Mamlatdari's house and not a lane. This approach had steps in it. The rioters were on the *otlas* and on the steps. Witness do not see who shut the Mamlatdar's door. He found it closed. He had not known who were inside the Mamlatdar's house before the house was set on fire. He did not know who got down from the back side.

Accused Nos. 6, 8 and 13 brought 3 tins of Kerosine oil, one each.

The person wounded was lying near Fouzdar's *otta*. He was hit there. Witness did not know his name. He belonged to Sholat. Other persons might have brought other tins, witness did not see them.

Appa Pattawala was there. He took out the horses. He was not beaten. Witness did not see it. The Pattavala was not questioned by any one in his presence.

The Fouzdar was assaulted at the very place where he got down. Who did so witness did not remember. Witness Gopala and Pandurang and Govinda took his safe to his *otta*. They did not allow the people to beat him. Among those who were assaulting him there were Marathas and Thakors and Ramoshis, but no Kolis. He knew them by sight. A crowd of people came to the Fouzdar at the *otta*, Nos. 41 and 50 and several others rushed at him there.

The cross-examination of the witness was not finished. At this stage the court rose for the day.

(To be continued.)

KAISER'S FRIENDS IN GERMANY.

THEIR NUMBER REPORTED CONSIDERABLE.

ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The following is a "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable.

London, Nov. 28.—A Dutchman from Bremerhaven, interviewed by the Hague correspondent of "The Times" said that the Kaiser has many friends in Germany and that an early attempt at counter-revolution is to be expected. Many soldiers and about a third of the population are what is called the "Kaiser-true army." Although reduced, they are very much alive and are commanded by devotees of the Kaiser. The food situation is better than it was a few months ago.

PUBLICITY BOARDS.

CONTINUATION URGED BY MADRAS CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The following telegram was despatched by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Home Department of the Government of India, Delhi on the 29th November regarding the continuation of the working of the Publicity Board, Madras: The Chamber of commerce desires to emphasise it is important to continue the employment of the Publicity Board to combat the probable German trade propaganda in India. Special attention of the Indian public should be drawn to German atrocities and treachery, also the causes leading to the war and Germany's guilt therein clearly shown. The Publicity work unfortunately started late and the Chamber would deprecate a premature discontinuance. The Chamber trusts the Government will permit the continuation of the present work.

RELEASE OF COMMERCIAL STEAMERS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The following is a "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable.

London, Nov. 28.—The Admiralty is hastening to release commercial steamers employed as auxiliaries, and preparing to evacuate the large space they at present monopolise in principal ports. The clearing of the sea will be an enormous task. The Germans say some of their mine-charts were destroyed during the recent confusion.

KING'S COMMISSIONS TO R. I. M. OFFICERS.

GRANT SANCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" says:—The following telegram has been received from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

His Majesty the King has been pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to approve the grant of commissions to officers of the Royal Indian Marine. The commissions will run in the name of the Secretary of State for India and will bear his Majesty's royal sign manual. They will be granted to temporary as well as to permanent officers of the Service.

A Delhi message says:—

Considerable quantities of Burma rice are now arriving in Bombay and are being distributed through the controllers where supplies are deficient. The recent rain in the Central Provinces has saved much of the young crop. It has also done good in Central India.

LAHORE WITNESSES BEFORE REFORM COMMITTEE.

"CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE'S" COMPLAINT.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Commenting on the lists of witnesses appearing before the Reforms Committees, now sitting in Lahore the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

We fully recognise the difficulty attendant on the submission of names of witnesses which would be fully representative and yet not too numerous, having regard to the breakneck pace set for the career of the Committees through India. Still, we can not help commenting on the omission from the lists of a name of any officer of the biggest department in the province, the North-Western Railway and of any representative of the European non-official community in the Punjab. Of course, that community is very small in number, but in Lahore the Committee, we venture to think, should have been able to hear the views of say one of the heads of banking or important commercial firms stationed here, or failing that, the head of the biggest non-official industrial concern of the province might have been asked to make a short journey from Dhariwal and give the would-be reformers the benefit of his experience.

VICTORY BALL IN LONDON.

4,000 DANCERS PARTICIPATE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The following is a "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable.

London, Nov. 28.— The "Victory" fancy dress ball at the Albert Hall, last night was attended by 4,000 dancers. Although it was held in aid of the nation's tribute to the nurses, it is regarded as marking London's return to peace time amusements.

KATARPUR BAKR ID RIOT CASE.

172 PERSONS TO BE TRIED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

There are 172 accused persons in the Katarpur Bakr-id riot case. It is exwected Mr. Eardley Norton will plead for the defence and Mr. William Wallach will appear for the Crown.

The Local Government has posted a punitive police force in Jwalapur and the surrounding parganas where most of the accused reside.

CHINGALPAT TREASON CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Justices Ayling and Krishnan dismissed the appeal preferred by Mr. C. S. Sitarama Iyer who was convicted of offences under the Defence of India (consolidation) Rules and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Chinglepat holding that the circumstances of the case clearly showed accused was the author of the whole correspondence sent to various neutral consulates in Bombay.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

TO ASSEMBLE IN DELHI IN JANUARY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

It is understood that the heads of provinces will be assembling in Delhi about the middle of January next to confer with the Viceroy.

"ISHLIRAGUE."

A NEW URDU JOURNAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec., 4.

"Ishliragué" ("Socialism") is a new Urdu monthly which has just been issued from Delhi. It aims at the spread of national literature. The first number comes out with a life-sketch and photo of Mohamed Ali, the great Muslim leader.

RECENT DISORDERS AT LEMBERG.

40 JEWS AND 12 CHRISTIANS KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

BERNE.—The Polish Press Bureau admits that forty Jews and a dozen Christians were killed in the recent disorders at Lemberg, and says that the perpetrator were hundreds of released criminals, assisted by the deserters. It says that fifty of these bandits were shot and 1,500 imprisoned. Less than half were Poles.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: Market inactive. Steady tone. Two million ounces purchased in America and held there for months pending licenses for shipment have been consigned to China. The Shanghai exchange shows little change.

Before evacuating Dobrudja, the Germans completely destroyed all machinery and stole all foodstuffs.

MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA.

TO BE UNITED UNDER KING PETER.

KING NICHOLAS TO BE DEPOSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

A telegram from Prague says, the Montenegrin Parliament has decided to depose King Nicholas and his House and unite Montenegro and Serbia under King Peter.

COMMEMORATION AND THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

ON DEC. 29 AND JAN. 5 RESPECTIVELY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed the Commemoration Services for the fallen on December 29th and the Thanksgiving Services for victory on January 5th.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE ON CARGO.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Board of Trade is discontinuing the issue of war risks insurances on cargo.

CITY OF LAHORE SUNK.

NO CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 4.

NEW YORK.—The steamer, City of Lahore" caught fire at the pier and sank. There were no casualties.

CREATION OF NEW SOUTH SLAV STATE.

UNION WITH SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

A telegram from Belgrade announces the creation of a New South Slav state. The delegates of all the South Slav territories hitherto ruled by Austria-Hungary met at Neustad and proclaimed union with Serbia and Montenegro under the Kara-George dynasty.

NATIONALIST AND SINN FEIN CONFERENCE.

ULSTER ELECTORATES TO BE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The Nationalist and Sinn Fein Conference has decided to divide six Ulster electorates equally. The candidature of three others will be submitted to arbitration.

GERMAN GOODS FOR SWEDEN.

EXPORT PROHIBITED BY BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says Britain had prohibited the exportation of goods from Germany to Sweden except raw materials. The Swedish vessels already loaded in German ports, have been ordered to discharge the manufactured goods.

ROYAL VISIT TO ARRAS.

THENCE TO DOUAI AND VALENCIENNES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Reuter's correspondent on the British front says the King and Princes arrived at Arras on the 30th, and proceeded to Douai and Valenciennes. They slept overnight at Sebourge.

DEATH OF EDMOND ROSTAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 4.

The death is announced of M. Edmond Rostand.

[The late M. Edmond Rostand was a famous dramatist, having written several plays in French. He was also a poet. He was member of the Académie Française since 1901.]

COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

MARWADI CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, have addressed a further representation to the Governor in Council with regard to the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Bill, in the course of which they state as follows:—The occasion for this further representation on our part arises from the fact that in spite of the vast interests which the Marwadi Community generally and which the members of this Chamber in particular have in the Cotton trade, they have no direct spokesman in the Council who could bring to the notice of the legislature the opinions entertained and the anxiety felt amongst them in regard to the several provisions of this Bill. We are constrained to remark that no legitimate opportunity was offered to us of criticising this Bill before it was introduced in the Council. It is a matter of profound regret and disappointment to the members of this Chamber that the power of nominating experts was not utilised by your Excellency's government to give an opportunity to this important section of the Indian Commercial Community which is not represented by any member sitting at present on the Bombay Legislative Council, nor was any opportunity given to this body to lay their views before the Select Committee. In the further passage of this Bill through the Legislative Council, the members of this Chamber apprehend that they will not be provided with any occasion for making their views and interests felt in this regard and hence the necessity of approaching your Excellency's government and indicating in one or two essential matters the real grievance which has arisen on account of the shape in which the Bill has now emerged from the Subjects Committee.

GOVERNMENT NOMINATION OF CHAIRMAN.

It is a matter of satisfaction to this Chamber that the Bill as it is altered by the Select Committee, embodies several changes and modifications on lines urged by public opinion. But there is one point on which we regret it is not possible for us to congratulate the Select Committee on the wisdom of their decision. That refers to clause 3 (2). We are sorry to find the provision for the nomination of a Chairman at the hands of the Government retained because even if the board were a nominated one, the recognised practice in all cases is to let the board elect their Chairman. And though we do not desire in any way to reflect against the very sympathetic official who was the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Committee, we cannot help thinking that the appointment of an official is extremely wrong in principle and would be from every standpoint unjustifiable and objectionable, now that the war has ended. It is our considered and emphatic opinion that the Chairman should in any case be a cotton merchant and should be elected by the board and this opinion we crave your Excellency's permission to state here.

Further, it was provided in the original draft that the board should consist of eight members nominated by the Governor in Council. The number of the board has been increased to 12 members, which we are glad to observe is in accordance with the general feeling entertained in the commercial circles, but the constitution which is provided for the board by the Select Committee involves the nomination of not only the Chairman but of six other members out of the remaining eleven. The principle of election has been conceded to the members of the Clearing House to the extent of three seats out of twelve and the Mill-owners' Association have been provided with two seats, thus making up a total of 12. In support of this arrangement the Select Committee are good enough to acknowledge that there was "a strong feeling in favour of the introduction of the election principle in the constitution of the Cotton Contracts Board!" They have not indicated why this demand should be rejected. They are not explicit as to the causes that led to the restriction of the principle of election to one-fourth of the seats and the general clause, *viz.*, "the difficulty that exists at present in constituting electorates which shall be really representative of the Cotton trade" hardly provides a suitable explanation for so serious a departure from a principle, the universal demand for which has been already proved.

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE.

The members of this Chamber feel their duty to protest against the proposed interference with trade through the nomination of members of the board and through the nomination of the Chairman who is to be an official, if past experience is any guide. Such interference is, we repeat, wrong in principle and is unwarranted except in most serious contingencies like war and should not take place in opposition to clearly stated public opinion and in the face of a strong feeling entertained by the trade unless a strong case is made out and the grounds for such action are clearly stated. This we humbly beg to point out has not been done in regard to the Cotton Contracts Control Bill and the dissatisfaction of the Indian Community engaged in cotton trade remains as serious as ever notwithstanding the report of Select Committee.

The members of this Chamber desire to point out how very unfair the arrangement framed by the Select Committee is likely to prove in regard to their interests which are second to none. The arrangement as recommended by the Select Committee is neither one nor the other. It is extremely wrong in principle. There could be no justification whatsoever considering the very wide powers which are going to be reserved to this board, for the Government interfering and nominating members. The nomination by the Government is unheard of in such cases in any country in the world. The Association having been formed, the executive board is invariably instituted by election. The members of this Chamber are not aware of any precedent in India in connection with the cotton or other trade, except under the Defence of India Rules in June last. The modified bill recognises the existing Clearing House Association and legalises it as a nucleus for future. The Association is thus already at hand and even the Select Committee concede their right of election, but for some mysterious reason confine it to only three seats. The Association will draw fees from members and will have assets which will be used for the carrying out of the objects of this Bill. Is it fair, we ask, that the management of all this should be entrusted to men nominated by the Government? Can such a thing be done in regard to any trade in the United Kingdom or in the case of any large staple trade in any city in the Empire? If it is the object of the Government to "control" cotton, let them do so directly and openly instead of causing distrust and alarm by the adoption of a doubtful measure like this Bill.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE INTERESTS.

Not only the ground of principle, but practical considerations and facts which are not disputed by anybody point out to the unsatisfactory character of the scheme recommended by the Select Committee. We have no desire to assume that the nominations would be made entirely out of the European section of the trade, but lest distorted facts be placed before your Excellency's Government, we beg leave to state below the relative importance of the various sections interested in the cotton trade. The figures given below are estimates which in our opinion are substantially correct. Various individuals interested in the various sections of the activities of the cotton trade have their own conception of the relative importance of any particular branch of the cotton trade. We are therefore stating below the estimates from three main standpoints giving three years average:—

I.—Shippers.

	Europeans.	Indians.	Japanese.
	Pre-war.		
To Europe	450,000	250,000	...
To Japan and other countries	150,000	150,000	500,000
	Europeans.	Indians.	Japanese.
	Post-war.		
To Europe	120,000	80,000	15,000
To Japan and other countries	100,000	300,000	900,000

Percentage:—
Europeans 40 and 14 per cent.
Indians 27 and 25 per cent.
Japanese 33 and 61 per cent.

II.—Imports into Bombay:—Taking an average of 28,00,000 bales.

	Pre-war.	
European Shippers	3,50,000	
Sellers and Muccadums ...	6,00,000	
	9,50,000	33 per cent.
Indian Shippers	1,00,000	
Sellers and Muccadums ...	12,50,000	
Mills direct	3,50,000	
	17,00,000	61 per cent.
Japanese	1,50,000	6 per cent.
	Post-war.	
European Shippers	2,50,000	
Sellers and Muccadums ...	5,00,000	
	7,50,000	27 per cent
Indian Shippers	1,00,000	
Sellers and Muccadums ...	13,50,000	
Mills direct	3,00,000	
	17,50,000	62 per cent
Japanese	3,00,000	11 per cent.

III.—As Buyers and Sellers.

	Buyers.	
	Pre-war.	Post-war.
Europeans	4,00,000	1,00,00
Indians	3,50,000	3,50,00
Mills	7,00,000	8,50,00
Japanese	3,75,000	7,00,00
	18,25,000	20,00,00
	Sellers.	
Europeans	7,50,000	7,00,00
Indians	13,00,00	14,50,00
Mills	50,000	50,00
Japanese	25,000	1,00,00
	21,25,000	23,00,00

Taking sales and purchases we get roughly in the Bombay market after war 43,00,000 bales business apportioned as under:—

Europeans 8,00,000 18 per cent.
Indians 18,00,000 42 per cent.
Mills 9,00,000 22 per cent.
Japanese 8,00,000 18 per cent.

In all these cases the interests of the Marwari community represented in this Chamber would be about 75 per cent. of the trade indicated above as Indian.

Your Excellency's Government will doubtless get correct estimates and will weigh the actual facts in the constitution of the Board before they adopt the report of the Select Committee and reject the unanimous prayer of the Indian section of the cotton trade for the adoption of the principle of election.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF MARWADI CHAMBER.

The Chamber further point out that it cannot help feeling that the Mill-owners have been conceded the privilege of electing two representatives on the Board to the exclusion of some interests, even more important than theirs, represented by the members of the Chamber. It is impossible to avoid this feeling of disappointment at the imperfect concession of election by the Select Committee.

Finally, the Chamber observe:—In conclusion we again urge upon your Excellency's Government to drop this measure altogether or at all events to so modify it as to bring it in consonance with the feelings of the trade generally, as already indicated in various directions. The concession of the principle of election at the hands of your Excellency will come as a fitting act of grace and will make the personality of your Excellency dear to the people of this province for ever and it will set a wholesome precedent in industrial and commercial legislation.

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Each Family Should Have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

ABANDONENT URGED BY AHMEDABAD STOCKBROKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

The Prident, Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brkers' Association, have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Please submit to his Excellency the Viceroy the following statement:—The Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association has learnt with great regret the intention Government to levy the proposed Excess rofits Tax in spite of the unexpected early cessation of hostilities, which leaves little or no justification for its imposition especially in view of the present extraornarily depressed trade conditions and the existence of a widespread famine.

My Association firmly believes that in case the proposed measure is not abandoned the interests of trade and industry will be irretrievably prejudiced, chiefly, in the direction of discouraging the free investment of capital so very desirable for industrial development during the coming reconstiction period.

My Association respectfully requests the telegraphic communication of these views to the Secretary of State for India and the Premier at our expense.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

ARRIVE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Lord Southborough and members of the Reforms Committee arrived by special train this morning at about half past eight and were received by his Honour the Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Messrs. Fagan, French, Clark, King and Col. Bayley, Raja Narendra Nath, the Hon. Bakhshi Sohanlal and several others. Lord Southbough introduced the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and others to his Honour. The party then drove to the residences of their respective hosts. Mr. Banerjea and Dr. Sapru are putting up with Raja Narendranath and Mr. Sastri with Mr. Dunichand. The Hon. Mr. Setlwad did not come.

FRENCH ENTRY INTO STRASSBURG.

CELEBRATION IN PONDICHERRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 2.

The Government of French India has invited members of the Privy Council, Chambers of Commerce, heads of administration and other notable citizens to attend a ball, which will be given at Government House on 8th December on the occasion of President Poincaré's solemn entry into liberated Strassburg.

AN ADDRESS FROM OOTY TO LORD PENTLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Dec. 3.

At a public meeting with Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Phayre in the chair, resolutions were passed associating the residents of Ooty with the municipal resolution in the matter of presenting a farewell address to Lord and Lady Pentland and tendering hearty appreciation and admiration of his Excellency's administration and also that the recently established Government potato farm at Nanjanand be named "Pentland seed potato farm" in view of Lord Pentland's interest in agriculture in general and in establishing this farm.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The following names of British Officers appear in casualty list No. 790 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Acting Captain E. R. L. Wynne, I.A.
Second-Lieut. A. Irving, I.A.
Second-Lieut. P. Chavases, I.A.R.O.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut. P. J. W. Crocker, Royal West Kents.
Major H. T. C. Jones Vaughan, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. E. R. W. Brown, I.A.
Second-Lieut. J. Dunn, I.A.
Second-Lieut. J. E. J. Brown, I.A.R.O.

WOUNDED.

Major G. Hanner, I.A.
Lieut. K. K. O'Connor, I.A.
Second-Lieut. D. W. G. Humphreys, I.A.R.O.

CORRECTION.
WOUNDED.

Captain H. G. M. Maccullum H.L.I., should read Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

DELHI, Dec., 4.

The following names appear in the casualty list No. 792, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

I. A. R. O. Lieut., P. A. Mclean Richardson.

WOUNDED.

I. A. R. O., Lieut., D. C. E. Tozer.

A correspondent wires that the special dispensary for influnza patients which Seth Ujamsey Pitamberdas had opened at Patan, has now been converted into a free dispensary for all diseases and placed in charge of Dr. Trambaklal Acharya.

It is understood that the Reform Committee will receive a deputation of Bharat Stree Maha Mandal at Lahore on the question of franchise for women.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ENTICING A MARRIED WOMAN.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

Anandrao M. Hosangdi and three others v. The King-Emperor.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Pratt.*)

This was a criminal application for Revision against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on accused.

The appellant were convicted on a trial held on the 24th of July, 1918, by Mr. Divekar, first class Magistrate of Kanara, of enticing away a married woman with criminal intent and detaining her in their lodging with the like intent an offence under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code and accused No. 2 was sentenced to 18 month's rigorous imprisonment, and accused No. 1, 3, and 4 were as abettors, sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment each.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Ramchandra Vasudev is the husband of one Ansuya and was living with her in the house of one Vajran at Honavar. They lived very happily till Ansuya became friends with the accused who were the friends of her husband and who used to frequent their lodging during the period. About a year ago, accused No. 1, 2 and 3 proposed to the husband and wife that they should come to accused No. 1's house to lodge and held out achievements of a number of comforts to the couple and their proposal was accepted. The allurements and bandishments easily worked on the mind of the young wife and she therefore consented to change her lodging while the husband would not consent to the proposal. The wife, who easily fell a prey to the plot hatched by those accused who led an immoral life and notably accused No. 2 and 4, went to live in accused No. 1's house totally disregarding her husband's wish. The husband being helpless after some time went to see whether there was really a separate lodging for him and having found that his wife had not cooked for him, refused to live in that house and went away. He however, at the intimation of the accused allowed all his belongings to be taken away by his wife. Then he called his wife back, but she refused to go elsewhere with him. He having thus lost all control over his wife by the deception practised by the accused, who did not seally wish him to live in their house at last went to Chindya to fetch his mother-in-law, who he thought would be able to regain his wife, over whom complete sway had been established by the accused. The Mother-in-law put off coming to Honavar from time to time and the complaint being tired of waiting came back to Honavar and resorted to various reconciliatory means to get back his wife who in the interval was so much enamoured of accused No. 2 that she would not care a bit for her husband. At this stage, the complainant learnt that accused No. 2 not only had had illicit intercourse with her, but that he was taking her about during night time for being taken to several persons for immoral purposes. He having thus found her position irretrievable and she being excommunicated froc the caste for the same reason, at last filed this complaint, with a view to the accused being brought to books.

"A VILE OFFENCE"

The Sessions Judge in confirming the sentence passed on the accused observed "I find that the accused did entice the woman. The matter appears to have been a notorious scandal; the leading men of the community, which is the Saraswat Brahamins have interested themselves in the matter; there have been ex-communications; and the evidence is unusually clear and cogent. The fact that some show was made of asking the husband, as well as the wife, to take up his residence with the convicts, does not affect the case. It seems to be plain that the wife has been induced by the convicts to withhold herself from her husband and to decline his company. These things come within the definition of the Section 498. I think the intent that the woman should practice illicit intercourse is proved beyond doubt. A young woman of 22 has been detained for a year with men who are not related to her in the remotest degree. The convicts seem to have hawked the woman up and down the town, and lived upon the hire of her. The woman was willing, but though she is willing, there is nevertheless an offence, and an offence of a vile kind."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the application.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 41

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

1483-18—Dubash & Co, Messrs Samaldas Mohanlal a firm v Patel Gordhandas Vaghjibhai.

1471-18—Khandwalla & Co, Kesharichand Bhanabhai a firm v Motiram Kevalbhai a firm and anr.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

1337-16—Payne & Co, The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay v Abdul Karim Haji Essa Haji Fadla and anr., Messrs. K & Co., & Ard H. D. & Co.

271-14—Ard H D & Co, Farmabai v Rehmatbai and ors, Mehta D & L, Payne & Co, Manch. & N.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

1341-15—Ard H D & Co, Fatmabai v Fatmabai widow, Mancher & N.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ld, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

86-17—Payne & Co, Haji Cassum Maneck alias Haji Killoo Maneck v Nawab Behramjung Behram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Pandia & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1342-18—Malvi M R & Co, Nursey Monji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm, N C Dalal.

LONG CAUSES.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rastam Hormusji v Khurshedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Baiaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani & ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Shamrao M and H.

1318-17—Shamrao M & H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rehmatbai widow & ors, Payne and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co, Purshotam Krishna Vele, v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta & Co.

968.17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

867-17—Craigie B & C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGES

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The Government of Madras have passed orders on the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the medical inspection of schools and colleges, suggesting, among other things, that it would be useful procedure if for each large school a suitable registered medical practitioner should be engaged as a medical officer who would arrange in communication with the headmaster or other controlling authority, each term to examine newly joined pupils, the medical officer also to make periodical examination of school buildings and premises and advise school authorities regarding any sanitary defect.

VOYAGE TO UNITED KINGDOM

RESTRICTIONS ON JOURNEYS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN REMOVED.

The following press note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—It is notified for general information that the restrictions imposed by the Admiralty upon journeys of ladies and children by sea through dangerzones have now been removed. It will, therefore, be posible for ladies and children in future to secure passports for a journey to the United Kingdon, whether through the Mediterranean or round the Cape of Good Hope, on the same terms on which passports are granted to men. The general restrictions on travelling overseas continue, however, to be in force, and no passport will be issued or endorsed for a sea journey unless good cause for the journey has been shewn. Every applicant, whether man, woman or child, must shew that the journey to be undertaken is necessary either in the national interest or for definite reasons of urgent private business.

Ladies whose passports have already been endorsed for the journey to the United Kingdom *via* the Cape of Good Hope may now, if they so desire, present them for endorsement by the Mediterranean route.

It is understood that the restrictions on journeys of women and children from the United Kingdom to India are still in force.

1142-16—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

826-17—Shroff & D, Messrs. Navlaji Dipaji & Co, a firm v J F Mistry, Jamsetjee R & D.

1018.18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jarabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co, Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo and ors v Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

S C Ct 745-17/24492—Manecklal and K, Hanoomanbux Harmukhrai v Jamnadas Lakhmidas, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

951-18—Hiralal Th & Co, Gulam Hussein Bundealli Hurji v Rajaballi Allana, Jehangir & S.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

424-18—Nanu H & Co, Shamkorebai alias Valibai widow and anr v Jadhowji Thakersey & ors, Jehangir & S, Against 1st Deft only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

977-17—M B Chothia, Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria v The Hon Mr Phiroze Cursetji Sethna and anr, Payne & Co, Merwanji K & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1000-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Joravarmal Rajmal a firm v Messrs K H Kayani & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1409-18—Bhimji & Co, Wissonji Thakersey Hallai v Manecklal Choonilal Shroff, Dubash & Co.

423-16—Hiralal Th & Co, Sarakalli Shivji Hasham v Kassam Hassam & ors, Payne & Co, Purnanand & Co, Motichand and D.

409-15—Malvi M R & Co, Ganeshdas Gangadas a firm, v Maganlal Jetmal and ors, Pocha & Co.

1010-15—Malvi M R & Co, Mofilal Agwiram v Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.

1073.17—Amin and Desai, Messrs Lakhmidas Jetha a firm v Bhawanji Cooverji, In person.

959-17—Khambatta & Co, Kering Rupchand & Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr, Sham M & H, Edg. G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

AFTER THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS COURT WORK IS OVER.
LONG CAUSES.

705-16—Payne and Co, Govindram Ghanshamdas a firm v Juggonnath Dharmaji Patel and ors, M V Gokhale, D J Mantri, Dubash & Co, Jehangir M & S, Part Heard, 19-11.18.

LONG CAUSE.

1300-16—Hiralal Th & Co, Messrs Nagindas Hurgowandas & Co, a firm v The B B & C I Railway Co, Crawford B & Co.

1512-18—Patell & Eeze, Solomon Reuben Songaukar v Valli Fateh Mahomed, M B Chothia.

688-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

259.16—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

1101-17—Surveyor & Co, Sayyed Ibrahim Sayyed Yoosuf v Rajabally Tyebally, Jamsetji R and D.

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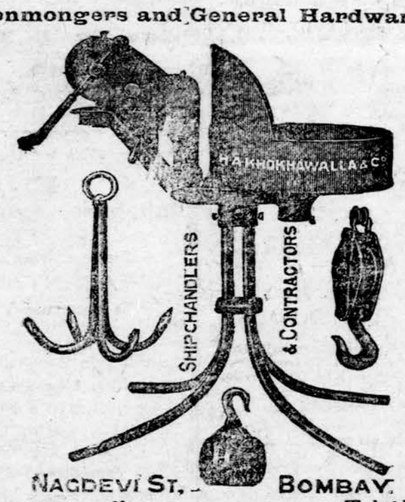
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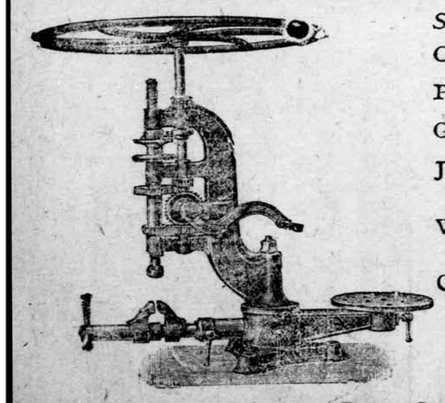
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The Monsoon has strengthened in South Peninsula, western disturbance giving cloud in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in South Madras and local in Central India east and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore.

The chief amounts have been:—Hanamkonda one inch, Bangalore one and a half, Tinnevelly and Kodaikanal one, Negapatam five and Cuddalore four.

Forecast: Decrease of rain in South Madras and some extension in central parts of country.

Earthquake report:—A local earthquake shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at nine hours twenty minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature continues below the average in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the eastern districts and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except at Jhansi. Day temperature is in defect in the west of the division; night temperature is lower than usual at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in south-east Rajputana. Humidity is below normal in Sind and locally in Rajputana, where temperature is below the average both by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except in Central India West where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is locally above normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch; night temperature is above the average in south Gujarat and Central India West, but is below it in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast and humidity in large excess in Berar; elsewhere skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in slight excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations in the west; night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal throughout and the excess is large in places. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad; night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active in the south of the Peninsula and rainfall has been widespread to the south of the latitude of Madras; it has been heavy locally on the Coromandel coast and in Mysore, Negapatam reporting as much as 4.76 in. and Bangalore 1.55 in. Local showers have also occurred in north-west Hyderabad. Weather is unsettled in the extreme north probably under the influence of a disturbance from the west. Conditions are also disturbed in the west of the Central Provinces. There is practically no change in the distribution of humidity and temperature.

Some decrease of rainfall appears probable in the south of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in and around the south-west of the Central Provinces.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.
	Dec.	h.	m	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m	ft. in.
Wed	4	m 11	13	26	2	4	m 5	28	19 6
Thur	5	m 0	8	28	10	5	m 5	15a	15 7
		m 11	50a	26	2		m 6	13	19 5
Fri	6	m 0	43	28	10	6	m 6	50	19 4
		0	28a	25	11		6	25a	15 10
Sat	7	m 1	19	28	8	7	m 7	28	19 5
		1	8a	25	11		7	1a	16 5
Sun	8	m 1	56	28	4	8	m 8	9	19 5
		1	52a	25	7		7	30a	17 2
Mon	9	m 2	36	27	11	9	m 8	56	19 4
		2	46a	25	8		8	25a	15 2
Tues	10	m 3	20	27	4	10	m 9	51	19 2
		3	57a	24	11		9	25a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 4 (Wednesday) Sunrise. 6h 57m. Sunset 6h. 1m
" 5 (Thursday) " 6h 58m. " 6h. 1m
" 6 (Friday) " 6h 59m. " 6h. 1m
" 7 (Saturday) " 7h. 59m. " 6h. 1m
" 8 (Sunday) " 7h. 0m. " 6h. 2m
" 9 (Monday) " 7h. 1m " 6h. 2m
" 10 (Tuesday) " 7h. 1m " 6h. 2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 8h. 40.5m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1-4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

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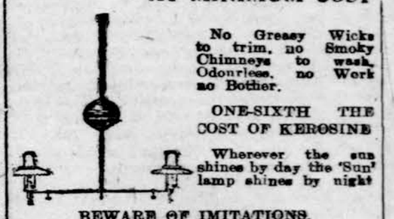
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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Dec 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.937	Inch
Temperature of Air	80.1	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.3	"
Dew Point	70.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.728	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	"
Minimum do.	73.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.E.WNW.NNW.NE.	
Movement of Wind do do:	117 Miles.	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th December, 1918, was 30.194 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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CABINET AND MONTAGU REPORT.

"SCHEME STILL INCOMPLETE."

LORD ISLINGTON'S ADMISSION.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on October 23rd, Viscount Midleton called attention to the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, and moved "That it is desirable that a Joint Committee of both Houses be appointed to consider and report thereon." He declared that a proper examination of the question had not been made. Public opinion here should have been made aware whether the Government did or did not approve not merely the principles of progress, but in some degree the principle adopted or suggested by the Secretary of State and Viceroy. That was not done. To this day they had had no indication of whether the principle of this scheme commended itself to the Government or not. In the meantime the attention of the people of this country was being focussed upon the scheme put forward by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford—whether it was going to be accepted by the Government or not as if it were the only scheme that the Government would consider. It was obviously a case for examination by experts and by a Committee. The Government were putting themselves in a position in which, before they had made up their minds as to whether the position were sound or not, they would have to occupy it and be unable to go back upon it. They had a right to press upon the Government one of two courses: either to take into consideration at once the principle of this scheme and declare that it was the only one which they could present to Parliament or—and this was the alternative he suggested—they should allow the public inquiry to take place in this country, which was almost foreshadowed by the leader of the House on August 6, and make it possible for such an authority as a Select Committee of both Houses to consider and report upon the scheme. This was an attempt to adopt Western methods, where they were inapplicable, to Eastern sentiments and habits (Hear, hear.) In order to promote national spirit they were acquiescing in the restarting of abuses which they had spent a century and a half to stamp out. He regarded that as an impossible proposition for this Parliament to undertake. He was anxious that the Government should consider whether there were not some means of achieving the result desired without the same sacrifices. It was desirable to consider whether, in the case of an Empire like India, they should not keep the central power unimpaired in the hands of the British majority, and draw a distinction between the central power and the provincial assembly. He did not take a gloomy view of the future, although he recognized that this attempt to hand over certain subjects entirely seemed to him to be fraught with the greatest danger. If they went so far as granting the franchise then they must educate those who were going to use it. With regard to sanitation there was an enormous scope for development of sanitation, and India must deal with this question as well as that of education. He suggested that the Committee should consider whether some of the steps it was proposed to take might not prove to be reactionary. Let them also consider whether there were not other means by which they could associate Indians with their institutions. (Hear, hear.)

He begged the Government to consider whether this was the moment for pluming themselves on replacing institutions which had worked well, merely because they could be called bureaucratic by other institutions. After the war there would be great development in this country, and he hoped there would be great developments in India also. It would be tragic if we won the war in the West and yet be twitted with having failed to give freedom in the East. In order to give that freedom they must proceed with caution, and therefore he invited the Government to reconsider the situation by allowing the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms to be examined by a joint committee of both Houses.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S CRITICISMS.

The Marquess of Lansdowne supported the motion, and said the argument for further consideration appeared to be irresistible. The proposals spelt, in fact, revolution in Indian government. What the House was asked to agree to was no mere development of a system already in existence, no mere natural progress along the path of reform, but an abrupt transition from the old to the new. And the proposals were made at a very critical time in the history of India, when the margin of safety in the country was none too wide, and they were presented while they were still in ignorance on many important points. He complimented the authors of the report on the manner in which they had handled their work, for he had never read a more interesting document or one compiled with greater skill or which contained more interesting suggestions. One of the most attractive characteristics of it was the absolute frankness and sincerity with which many passages admitted the difficulties which lay in the way. But how far were the Government committed to the scheme?

He associated himself with the sentiment in the report that Indians should be more closely associated with the Government and with the development of self-governing institutions. But his doubts began with the third limb of the policy of 1917. They found at the end of the announcement the intimation that the goal at which we should aim was the earliest realization of full representative government. That was an intimation which seemed to him to be full of danger. India was to have full representative government which would entitle her eventually to be on an equal footing with the other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth, and machinery was to be set up by which the whole system was to be examined and overhauled after an interval of time, in order that it might be tested by a democratic standard and tuned up to a democratic feeling. That seemed to him to amount to an invitation to place ourselves at the top of an inclined plane with the full knowledge that at the bottom of it we should find unmitigated democracy. He viewed with the utmost apprehension the idea that we should accept a proposition of that kind. He profoundly distrusted the idea of imposing Western democratic institutions on motley congeries of peoples who had very little in common except that they were Eastern and not Western peoples. They were, to use a phrase which was not his own, Asiatics apart, dominated by Asiatic ideas. Towards the end of the report there was a very attractive picture of a great British Empire in which eventuaally. India was to find her place alongside of the self-governing British Dominions. That seemed to him to be a dream. (Hear, hear.) Self-governing Dominions were British to the backbone and would remain British; India was Eastern to the backbone and would remain Eastern. She would remain a country to be judged by Eastern standards and compared with other Eastern countries, and she would remain unmoved, except on the surface, by Western democratic ideas. Caste was one of the greatest difficulties which Indian reformers had to encounter, and he found nothing in the report taking that into account. Could they imagine the self-governing institutions prevailing in Canada or Australia working as smoothly as they did if they had anything like the caste system of India? Another weak point in the scheme seemed to be the manner in which the Native States were dealt with.

THE DEMOCRATIC GOAL.

They were told that this great boon was to be given to India as a reward for practical co-operation in the war. He yielded to no one in his admiration for the manner in which India had played her part in the great struggle. (Hear, hear.) But he was not quite convinced that the way to reward those who had been fighting so gallantly for us was to reward them with democratic institutions.

In the pursuit of this great democratic goal they ran the risk of losing sight of a very different goal—the goal for which great Indian administrators of the past had always striven. He meant the goal at which they found peace and prosperity, contentment, freedom from risk of invasion, freedom from pestilence, and protection against the tyranny of the usurer. That was the goal of the old Indian administrators, and that was the goal which to his mind mattered most. He did not believe that they would get any nearer to that goal by attaching great patches of European veneer to an Oriental system. (Hear, hear.) There were one or two danger points in the proposals. The outstanding danger point seemed to be that the whole object of the reform was to convert these legislative councils, armed as they were now with the powers of discussion and criticism, into Parliaments on the European model. He placed no great confidence on the safeguards which had been provided. (Hear. hear.) Such a plan always meant the same thing, giving something with the one hand and trying to take back a great deal with the other. If they succeeded in taking a great deal back, they created indignation. If they did not get it back, their safeguards were not worth the paper they were written upon. He could not conceive an arrangement more likely to lead to the general embarrassment of all concerned—the Viceroy, local Ministers, and the Legislative Council itself—than that outlined in the reports. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

He was much afraid that the adoption of the proposals would be the destruction of the India Civil Service as they had known it in the past. Than that Service the Empire had no more splendid asset; there was no Service of which the record had been more distinguished. It was quite clear, indeed, that the authors themselves knew in their hearts that there was no room in the scheme for the India Civil Service that they had known in past years. He thought it was likely to be done to death politically. Hitherto the strength of the Service had lain in the fact that its authority was unchallenged. The district officer depended on the support of the Government, and he got that support as long as he did his duty. Would he be equally sure of this support when his Departmental chief might be an Indian, and when the greater part of his colleagues were Indians? He could conceive no greater misfortune to India than that in that country British rule should no longer be interpreted by British agents.

LORD SYDENHAM'S ATTACK.

Lord Sydenham said he could not help feeling that the time chosen for the announcement of the new policy was peculiarly inopportune. A very dangerous revolutionary movement with German support was in full operation, and serious organized rising had been discovered and frustrated just in time. It would not have been difficult to say that until the war ended a great radical change in the government of India could not be considered. Instead of that, every Indian malcontent was given to understand that great concessions were in near prospect. The report had raised the most extravagant hopes among the agitators and created widespread alarm among the people who furnished most of the revenue of India, and who were beginning to be afraid that we were about to abandon them. A startling feature of the report was the absolutely frank admission by the authors of the most striking facts, and the ignoring of those facts when they came to substantive proposals. One result of the narrow basis of representation was that no less than 48 per cent. of the seats of the Legislative Councils of India were held by lawyers. That was a misfortune in any country, but was really a disaster in India, where the interests of the legal profession and the agricultural mass were always in violent conflict. Under the system of representation non-Brahmin Hindus had no chance whatever of taking any part in the affairs of their country. Was it to be wondered at that the non-Brahmin population were beginning to be most seriously alarmed? It was a little difficult to take some parts of the Report seriously. If India was to continue to progress on Western lines, and on Western standards of life, then European standards must be maintained in India for many years to come. The prestige and power of the district officers, who had often been made the targets of unjust criticism, must be maintained. Any one who had followed the events in India during the past few years could not help feeling that the present situation was one of grave anxiety. They were standing, at the parting of the ways, and he was not sure that they had not taken the wrong turning.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Lord Islington, Under-Secretary for India, said he did not propose to follow in any detail the discussion, which had ranged over a wide field. The Report which was the subject of analysis and discussion was quite incomplete at present. As he understood it, the main charge in regard to procedure was that the appointment of the two Committees, about to arrive in India, and their inquiry in India, ought not to have taken place until his Majesty's Government had considered and approved of the Report. His answer was that these Committees had been instructed to go to India in order to report on subjects which were really an integral part of the scheme. The Government required the whole scheme to be submitted to them before they gave their considered opinion upon it. He repudiated the suggestion that by the procedure which had been adopted the Government and Parliament, and possibly the country might be committed to particular line of policy from which it would be difficult to withdraw. The elaboration of a particular scheme in detail did not necessarily commit the Government, nor the country, to it if hereafter it was found, on close and further investigation, that an alternative scheme was preferable, and Parliament was satisfied that that was so. Apart from that, he submitted that it would be quite unreasonable to ask the Government to devote their time to these questions, when every one throughout the country and the Alliance was demanding of them undivided attention to the war. There was another vital aspect of the scheme which had not been closely alluded to, and that was in regard to the future organization of the India Office, and the relation it should bear to the Central and Provincial Governments of India, and the extent to which, and the method by which, it should bear relation to the Imperial Parliament. Those questions would require the most careful investigation, inquiry, and deliberation. A Committee had now been appointed to deal with this matter and report.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON.—Is it a Departmental Committee?

LORD ISLINGTON.—No; it will be an outside Committee. The Committee would at an early date commence its work, and the Government would be able to report the result of its labours at a time which would coincide with the report of the other Committees. Those reports would constitute a comprehensive scheme, and then it would be possible for Parliament and the country to form a really considered opinion on the proposed reforms. For those and other reasons he strongly urged that the right moment to set up a Parliamentary Committee was after, and not before, the Bill was introduced. The Viceroy had been compelled to refuse passports to Indians who wished to put before Parliament and the public their views on Indian reform. It would be highly inconvenient if a Select Committee were to be sitting in this country in the next few months while that restriction would remain in force. Only the other day the Viceroy promised that as soon as circumstances permitted every facility would be given to enable deputations and representatives of different classes of opinion in India to visit this country and lay their views before representatives here. He thought, therefore, it would cause a great deal of misunderstanding if a committee were appointed now to take evidence and Indian deputations, owing to the emergencies of the war, were unable to come over and take a share in the proceedings.

When the Government had introduced a Bill and it had been read a second time it should be referred to a Select Committee consisting of representatives of both Houses specially appointed to take evidence. Evidence could then be taken from Indian deputations and from all groups of people who desired to advance their views. At this juncture he did not intend to attempt anything in the nature of a detailed analysis of the points raised in the course of the debate. He hoped that his action in that respect would not be misunderstood in India and that it would not be thought because he did not enter in detail into any attempted defence of the Viceroy's report he in any way accepted the criticisms that had been made on many of the proposals in that report during the debate. He ventured to point out that it was incumbent upon the Government and upon this country faithfully and with sincerity to interpret the announcement of August 20 last. He believed that the more exhaustive the inquiries made by their lordships the more it would be found in the end that, with all its imperfections and shortcomings, the scheme embodied in the report would probably present less objection than any other scheme that was put forward. Indians who had resided in British India had become accustomed to certain standards and customs associated with our rule, the continuance of which would not be guaranteed if such a drastic change were made as indicated in the only counter-proposl he had had the opportunity of discovering—that with which Lord Sydenham was closely associated in the only counter-proposal he had had very inadequate interpretation of the announcement of August 20. He suggested that when the two committees had reported, the Cabinet had thoroughly considered their reports, and the Bill had been matured there would be ample time and opportunity for their lordships' House and the country to give full consideration to the scheme in its entirety. If that view was acceptable to their lordships, the motion might be amended in order to provide for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider a Bill, rather than a Select Committee of both Houses to criticize a report of officials which had not at present been approved by the Government.

"THEY MUST GO FORWARD."

Viscount Bryce admitted that this was as the report stated, an extraordinary experiment—an experiment which entrusted many millions of people with functions and duties which had taken the process of centuries to enable the people of Europe to discharge—viz., those of finance and administration. The report recognized briefly but in an appreciative sense the value of self-governing institutions, but he was disappointed to find that it contained very few proposals as to how self-government was to be applied. He submitted to the Government that when they came to work out the scheme they should try to see if more could be done to create smaller local self-governing areas. It was desirable not to be too bold in making experiments. With smaller areas they had a better chance of getting elections to work well and to observe due vigilance in observing the conduct of the members of the governing body. With regard to the motion he deprecated the adoption of any dilatory course, which would be sure to be misrepresented in India. It must be recognized that when they got to a certain point they must go forward. When hopes were excited they could not lag behind in giving effect to them. They all knew that progress must be made in the direction of more self-government, and it was better to go on, always making some advance. They had talked a great deal of what would be done after the war. They had acknowledged the spirit in which India had come forward and it would be most unfortunate if the feeling were spread abroad that we were failing to live up to the promises which had been held out—disappointment would cause discontent, and discontent spread disaffection.

On the motion of the Marquess of Crewe the debate was adjourned.

THE ROWLATT REPORT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India replying to Sir J. D. Rees, who asked what steps the Government of India had taken to carry into effect the recommendations made in the Rowlatt Report for enabling that Government to deal effectively with conspiracies when special temporary legislation lapsed, said:—I understand that the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee are engaging the attention of the Government of India.

In rely to supplementary questions by Sir J. D. Rees and Colonel Yate (Melton, U.), Mr. Montagu said the delay in the receipt of copies of the report was due to the officials, from some misunderstanding, having failed to catch the ship by which the copies were to have been sent. Asked whether it was not necessary that the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee should immediately be given effect to by legislation, he said that the recommendations must receive careful consideration. It was for the Government of India to make their recommendations to him; not for him to make recommendations to them. The matter was of such urgent importance that he was sure the Government of India would not delay.

INDIAN GALLANTRY IN PALESTINE.

Mr. Montagu, replying to a request by Sir J. D. Rees for information regarding the part taken by Indian troops in the recent victorious operations in Palestine, said:—The General Staff inform me that they have as yet received no detailed reports or dispatch from General Allenby regarding the recent operations, and therefore I am not in a position to add materially to the published accounts regarding the gallantry and dash shown by the Indian troops in the operations referred to. General Allenby's force includes over 100,000 Indian troops. All accounts that I have seen testify to the courage, discipline, and endurance of all ranks. It is particularly gratifying to note that the new Indian units which have replaced European troops sent for service to the Western front rivalled the conduct of veteran troops and fought in a manner worthy of the high traditions of the Indian Army. (Cheers.) General Allenby himself has telegraphed to me that Indian cavalry and infantry have taken a leading and brilliant part in the fighting, and I am proud to say that Indian cavalry formations figure prominently in the long distance ride which has led to the fall of Damascus and Homs. I am confident that when full dispatches are received they will be found to endorse the high opinion of the Indian troops that has already found expression in the Press. (Cheers.)

(To be Continued.)

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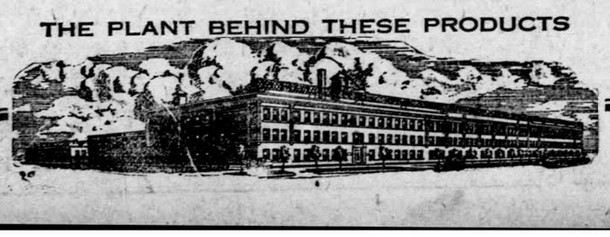
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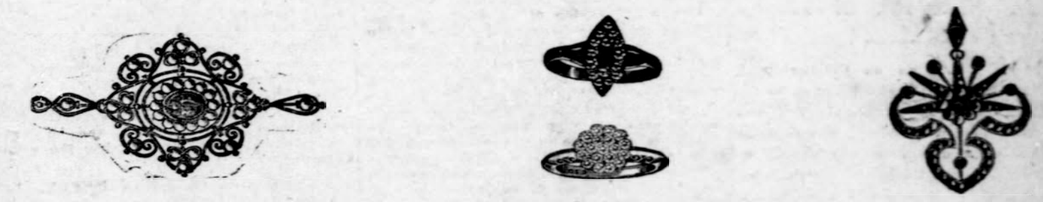
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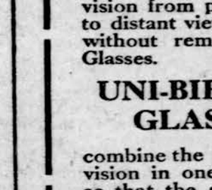
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